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AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING: TECHNICAL AND HISTORICAL.

BY JAMES SHIRLEY HODSON, F.R.S.L.

Author of "An Historical and Practical Guide to Art Illustration," etc.

(Continued from page 476, Vol. V.)

REFERRING to the classification of the subject given in the first paper with the above heading, we now come to the consideration of the second division of the

stipple. A resting place is thus provided for the ink, from which it can readily be transferred to paper in the process of printing. All the older forms of manual engraving provide this essential condition—line engraving, etching, and wood engraving employing the line method, while mezzotint and aquatint make use of a grain or stipple. When the picture to be reproduced is a drawing in wash or monochrome, the conditions above pointed out are not provided ready to hand, but must be produced



HALF-TINT — REPRODUCED IN STIPPLE — (SCENE ON THE WISSAHICKON).

subject, treating of photographic relief processes, including photo-typo-zincography in line and in half tint.

It is desirable here to point out the conditions which are essential in all methods of engraving, whether manual or automatic, in order to provide the capability of indefinite multiplication by means of printing. In the case of manual engraving, the subject of the picture, both in outline and in shading, is produced by means of lines or

in the resultant plate either by chemical or mechanical means.

In printing by the Collotype process, or by Woodbury-type or Stannotype, this important condition may be entirely dispensed with, because the gelatine film forming the printing surface is capable of reproducing every gradation of tone that may be required, just as in an ordinary silver print. Indeed, anything and everything that can

be produced in a photographic negative can be reproduced by Collotype, which is as much entitled as Woodburytype to be called permanent photography.

Although it is not proposed here to deal specifically with the form of automatic engraving just mentioned, it will be interesting to printers to mention that the Collotype process is one of the most remarkable as being a curious combination of well-known but at the same time very distinct methods of printing. The printing surface is produced by *photography*, and is therefore absolutely automatic; this printing surface is damped before inking, as in *lithography*; while the impression is taken at a *typographic* press with a downward pressure.

Two methods have been mentioned by which half-tint blocks may be produced—by the employment of lines or by means of a grain or stipple. The late Mr. Walter B. Woodbury, the inventor of several well-known automatic processes, was one of the first to make attempts at meeting the difficulties connected with the reproduction of half-tint pictures. He suggested the interposition of a gauze in the camera, between the object to be photographed and the sensitized plate. The lines thus produced in the negative answered the expectations so far as to give the requisite variety of tint in the shadows, but the lines were so coarse as to be inadmissible. The gauze being nearer the sensitized plate than the object photographed, the lines became magnified to an unsightly degree.

Other inventors have since entered the field, among whom Mr. Frederick E. Ives, of Philadelphia, is deserving of honorable mention. His process was the subject of a patent dated in 1881, and the writer of this paper has been favored with the following description communicated by the inventor: "A thin film of gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash is exposed to light under an ordinary photographic negative of the object to be reproduced, then swelled in water, and a cast taken in plaster of paris. The highest portions of this cast represent the blacks of the picture, the lowest parts the whites, and the middle shades are represented by variations of height between the two extremes. To produce upon the white surface of this relief an impression which will represent the variations of shade by black lines and stipple of varying thickness, an evenly inked surface of elastic V shaped lines or stipple is pressed against it until the required effect is obtained."

The Meisenbach process, which has been patented in England as a "communication from George Meisenbach, of Munich," produces similar results, by slightly different means, as set forth in the specification from which the following is taken: A transparent plate is hatched or stippled in parallel lines. A transparent positive is made of the object. The two plates are joined, preferably face to face, and from the combined plates a definitive negative is photographed in the ordinary way. In order to cross-hatch and break the lines of the shading, the hatched or stippled plate may be shifted once or twice during the production of the negative. The photographic negative thus obtained may be either applied direct to a zinc plate, or a lithographic transfer may first be made in the usual manner, and the plate subsequently bitten by acid to form a block in relief. Considerable importance is attached to

the shifting of the hatched or stippled plate, this being the part of the process which is especially sought to be protected by the patent.

Some modification of the theory upon which these two processes are based lies at the foundation of all the methods employing mechanical lines to give effect to the gradations of tone in the reproduction of photographic prints and wash drawings. The defects in the results arise from the difficulty of preventing the lines covering the deep shadows of the picture as well as the half-tint portions, and also in the jagged appearance given to the edges. In other words, the "solids" become gray instead of black, while the sharpness of the outline is impaired. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, highly satisfactory results are not unfrequently obtained. A good wood engraving is, in this matter, the standard of excellence, and a comparison of results will show that for brightness and effect, very few, if any, automatic reproductions can be compared with the wood cut. In its present condition, automatic engraving is manifestly at a disadvantage as compared with manual engraving, from the fact that the operators pursue their calling in an essentially mechanical and commercial spirit. Should the desirable artistic feeling be conspicuously absent in the results, it may fairly be attributed to the absence of artistic feeling in the operator. In manual engraving, on the other hand, a certain amount of training in the principles of art is an indispensable necessity in the education of an engraver. From constant association with artists in the ordinary course of his work, the wood engraver cannot fail to imbibe a certain amount of appreciation of artistic effects. He thus acquires the ability to preserve and emphasize those peculiarities upon which artistic effects materially depend. When a similar intimacy exists between the automatic engraver (if the term be admissible) and the artist; or when he shall have become equally familiar with the artistic as with the chemical branch of his calling, the competition between the two methods of engraving will be more equal. In intaglio etching, as is well known, the artist performs the work of "biting in" his design himself, and the desirable artistic knowledge is thus brought to bear upon the chemical portion of the work as well as upon the drawing, and hence the generally artistic superiority of this form of engraving.

The "new process" which is being worked by the Moss Engraving Company, of New York, is based upon the discoveries by Paul Pretsch, of the insolubility of sensitized gelatine after exposure to light. Whatever claims there may be for originality are apparently confined to the details of the work which are not made known, there being nothing new in the few particulars which are put forward by the company in explanation of its process. "A glass or metallic plate is coated with a mixture of gelatine and bichromate of potash, which is allowed to dry, and is afterward exposed to the sun through a photographic negative. It is then immersed in cold water, when the parts protected from the light by the negative rapidly swell, while the parts not so protected are hardened and do not swell, or at least not to the same extent. This gelatine surface then becomes the matrix, from which, through intermediate steps, the final plate for printing is

formed. * * * It is a combination of certain elements of other processes for the purpose of securing completeness and delicacy of detail, together with satisfactory depth and smoothness of lines." The Moss company in their announcements lay great stress upon the importance of the suitable preparation of the drawings submitted to them for reproduction. Artists who have a theoretical knowledge of automatic engraving and some actual experience of its peculiar requirements, generally produce the most satisfactory drawings. "The very finest results in photo-engraving," to quote the Moss company, "are undoubtedly obtained from pen drawings, although very

pencil lines must be carefully removed before finishing the picture, as every smutch left on the drawing will inevitably be reproduced on the plate. Where it may be necessary to put in shadows by cross-hatching, the first lines should be allowed to dry before crossing them. Drawings made wholly in pencil have been described as undesirable for reproduction, because every piece of graphite from a pencil becomes a reflector, and good photographs from such drawings are, in consequence, difficult of attainment. It is quite certain, however, that many highly satisfactory and artistic reproductions have been made from pencil drawings,



HALF-TINT—REPRODUCED IN LINE—(WARWICK CASTLE).

choice prints are also made from chalk drawings on grained paper."

The choice of the materials with which drawings should be made, when desired to be reproduced by any of the photographic relief processes, is a matter that has not received that attention which the subject deserves. A few hints, the result of some experience, may be usefully given. White bristol board, with a smooth and highly finished surface, is the best material to work upon, and a perfectly black indian ink is the most desirable pigment. The addition of a few drops of prepared ox-gall will improve the ink. In making the preliminary outline it may sometimes be convenient to use pencil, but all traces of the

notwithstanding the theoretical objections of the scientists.

Day's shading mediums have been found a valuable aid to the artist in preparing drawings either for lithographic printing or for reproduction by means of photo-etching. These mediums consist of a series of hardened and transparent gelatine films upon which lines or stipple are produced in relief upon the under side. This side has first to be inked, and the film being fixed in a frame is brought into contact with the stone or paper upon which the drawing is being made. By slightly rubbing or burnishing the upper side of the film in the parts of the drawing desired, the lines or stipple of the film are transferred to

the drawing. A great saving of time and labor results from the dexterous use of these films.

There is also a plan by which the making of the outline of a picture may be facilitated by the use of a silver print of the subject. The artist, with his pen dipped in indian ink, goes over so much of the outline as he may desire, and when he has secured the principal lines he can discharge the photographic color remaining by a solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol. The proportions are one quart of alcohol to one ounce of mercury, and the best method of application is by flooding the picture.

In addition to the mechanical way of producing a stipple with which to delineate the half-tints of a picture from a photograph or a wash drawing, there is a method of producing the same result, by the chemical reticulation, of the gelatine films, which may be effected by the application as described by Mons. Rousselon, "of a chemical substance which crystallizes under the influence of light." The length of exposure regulates the size of the crystals, thus giving a coarse or fine grain as may be desired. A deposit of copper on the crystalline surface completes the plate. Heat also, applied to the gelatine film causes it to break up into a grain, and the reticulation may be aided by flooding the plate with a resinous solution before heating it, as has been described in laying the grain for relief aquatint plates.

Two illustrations accompany this paper showing half-tint subjects reproduced in line, and by stipple. Both pictures have been taken from photographs. The view of Warwick Castle is from a photograph by the Chatham Military School of Photography (England), reproduced in lines by Mill. Ch. Pettit & Cie, of Paris. The other subject is an American photograph of a scene on the Wissahickon, which is reproduced in stipple by Herr Klic, formerly of Vienna, but now of London, England.

WRITER FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEXT CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE next meeting of the International Union will be held in Denver, Colorado, on the second Monday in June next. This will certainly be a very important session, and as the time is at hand when many of the local unions elect their delegates, a brief reference to some of the more prominent questions that will undoubtedly claim the attention of the members, and a few words as to the advisability of sending the best available men to the convention, will be appropriate at this time.

The last convention made many notable changes in the constitution and laws of the union, and in its treatment of questions of so radical a nature that they were looked upon by some as dangerous innovations, it certainly presented a decided contrast to the policy governing conventions in former years. Many of the changes adopted were acknowledged by their most zealous supporters as being in the nature of an experiment, their advocates, however, maintaining that they were of a sufficiently safe character

to warrant a year's trial, without threatening any disaster to the craft in general or the International body in particular. After the lapse of the time mentioned, the result could be reviewed at the Denver convention, where the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the new laws could be remedied and corrected.

The champions of the reformatory measures enacted at the Kansas City convention would seem to be justified by time in the correctness of their calculations in regard to the effect of the laws they advocated. They have not developed any disastrous weakness, as many predicted they would, nor have they proved less beneficial and effective than the old ones. On the contrary, so far as we have gone, they seem to meet the requirements of the case in a more satisfactory manner than they were met under the old order of things. But still they must be regarded as an experiment, and the task of strengthening the weak points that may have become apparent, and the enactment of new laws that will give more effect to existing ones, together with the disposal of many important measures that were left in an unfinished state at Kansas City, will be in part the work which the Denver convention must be prepared to meet. It will readily be seen that the work of the next convention must be of the most serious and most business-like character to meet expectations, and when local unions are selecting their delegates it will be well to bear this in mind, as they will be expected to display unusual care in the selection of the best men available for the purpose. This will be the more necessary when we remember that the next will be the last of the annual conventions, the present constitution providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the International body. As a matter of fact, the Denver convention was decided upon largely with the objects in view that I am now alluding to, so let us for once send a body of men selected with a view to their fitness for the work that is awaiting them, and not with the idea of affording any particular man or number of men a pleasant holiday at the expense of the union.

Among the more important matters that will claim the attention of the members of the next convention is the one in relation to the organizers, and of the publication of a monthly circular by the secretary-treasurer. As to the organizers, it was sagely remarked after the close of the Kansas City convention by some of the wiseacres of that body, that as at present constituted "the territory was too large." Of course, this was well understood by the Committee on Organization when they reported the measure, but they went as far as they felt justified in going, until the question of an increased per capita to meet the expenses of the project had been finally determined upon by the local unions.

The union printers of this country must sooner or later awake to the fact that, if they desire to maintain their supremacy in trade matters, it will be absolutely necessary for them to perfect a far more thorough organization of printers than is the case at the present time, and the quicker they realize this fact the better it will be for themselves. It will also be necessary for them to understand that this question of organization is largely one of

money, and that until such time as we are ready to provide the necessary means for the prosecution of this work, until such time will we be at the mercy of any movement inaugurated to overrun a city with non-union printers. This question is one of vital importance, and should receive the immediate and most serious attention from the local unions, as well as at the hands of the delegates to the Denver convention.

At Kansas City provision was made for the publication of a monthly circular from International headquarters, such circular to contain the financial statements of the secretary-treasurer, together with such other matters of information and announcements as the officers might wish to make, *and such matters only*. As will be seen, the object of this circular was to present the financial statements and important announcements of the International Union in a precise and condensed form, when they would be of great interest to individual members, and valuable when filed for future reference. This would do away with the necessity of maintaining an official "organ," a consummation devoutly to be wished for. There are a number of excellent publications devoted to the interests of the craft, each looked upon by its admirers as the one best suited to receive official recognition and patronage. This state of affairs causes more or less lobbying, and consequent friction in the convention, and usually at a time when the attention of the delegates should be occupied by more important matters. There is nothing that will help the cause of unionism, and keep alive harmonious relations between employer and employed, more than a bright, competent, well-managed publication, such as are a few of those that we are now favored with. Printers should go to the limit of their means in support of these publications; but it is manifestly unfair to select one from among their number on which to bestow the official patronage of the International Union, disregarding the claims of equally deserving though more modestly conducted journals. By order of the executive council, the printing of this circular was deferred until the Denver convention had an opportunity of making more perfect financial arrangements for its support.

What is known as the Cobb Memorial is another subject that will come before the Denver convention. This measure contemplates the permanent application of the Childs-Drexel Fund. The importance of this matter will be understood when it is stated that the amount now on hand is in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and its final disposition is a very grave and important consideration. The memorial here alluded to can be found entire in the published proceedings of the Kansas City convention, and should be carefully considered by the craft in time to allow of an intelligent discussion of its merits at Denver. This question was referred to the local unions for an expression of opinion when a vote was taken on the beneficial clauses of the new constitution, but the vote returned was of such a meager and incomplete character as to suggest a total unfamiliarity with its provisions on the part of the members at large.

It will be well for delegates to recollect that amendments to the constitution, by-laws, general laws and

standing rules will hereafter be treated in a different manner than formerly. Under the present law the president is called upon to appoint what is termed a committee on laws. This committee will meet in the convention city three days before the assembling of the convention, and all amendments of the nature referred to should be in their possession when they meet, as it is on their report that the convention will act in such matters. I sincerely hope that this will be the means of doing away with a practice of the past that has become a pretty good-sized nuisance. Members desirous of perpetuating their fame in the published proceedings have heretofore been in the habit of deluging the convention with all manner of amendments, many of them of more than doubtful utility, and a very small proportion of which ever attained the dignity of being placed under discussion in the convention. But the practice answered the desired purpose. It secured the delegate's name repeated mention in the published proceedings, and led the members of his union to believe that they had sent a very energetic and capable legislator to the annual convention, when in reality his work consisted in merely dumping a portion of the contents of his gripsack onto the secretary's desk.

Again, I will urge upon the members of local unions the necessity of sending their best material to the Denver convention. The present condition of many of our unions will justify all members in ignoring the claims of the pleasure seeker for once. Let it be a convention of industry and intelligence, and the result will be alike beneficial and satisfactory to all concerned. The trip to the far West will undoubtedly be a very pleasant and instructive one, alike tempting to everyone who can convince himself of his ability to encompass his election. The scramble for the privilege of representation will assuredly be vigorously contested. We must therefore resist a natural temptation that will be offered, and ignore personal friendship for the men best equipped to handle the work awaiting them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW WRINKLE IN SPACES.

BY J. E. CALDWELL.

EVERY practical printer makes it a point to equally space the words of each line, and to have every line equally fill the measure of the stick.

Of course he will not bend spaces, nor use en-quads where 4-to-em spaces ought to go; nor will he leave his line insufficiently justified.

Where an en-quad is too much and a medium space too little, the medium space must be taken out and a 4-to-em and a 5-to-em inserted. The case-designers have made no provision for the hair-space, and if they had, it would be a difficult matter to separate it from the 5-to-em. Hair-spaces and fives are necessarily mixed.

This makes the task of changing space doubly annoying, having to get two pieces where one ought to do, and having to select the right one when too often it seems the next in size predominate.

The remedy is twofold, easily reached and applied. In ordering type, have the spaces that are so nearly alike

made with different nick, as much different as possible. Move "ffi" to the box over small cap "d," and have the vacated box for hair-spaces. Or, "&" may be moved to the box over "d," and "ffi" to corner box.

This is only half the remedy. The other and better half is a new space, between the en-quad and medium space in size.

As the compositor will find use for it ten to twenty times as often as he does for "ff," move the latter to the box over cap "G," on right-hand side, move "fi" up one box, and the new space will have a very desirable place.

How shall the new space be obtained? The type-founders can make it, or the printer can behead enough lower-case "r's" or "s's" to make his case complete, and not damage the font. Extra letters may be ordered for this purpose.

The writer has tried this scheme for ten years, and finds that it saves time and temper, and insures more accurate and even justification.

The new spaces are not meant to supply an imaginary demand for equality of space where the difference is imperceptible, as, for instance, an en-quad between two words and medium spaces between each other two, for such variation is allowable in ordinary work; but they are meant to facilitate speed and ease of justification in all kinds of composition, from the general news column to the finest book page.

They will, at the same time, increase the equality of space, as, instead of one en-quad, two of these may be used, thus dividing the space between three words instead of between two, thereby lessening the disparity.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

CONFRONTING an exacting condition, not a theory, the President has wisely exempted bookbinders in every department from civil service examinations. This shows a clear judgment of the necessities of the situation, and from the fact of the private secretary of the incoming chief executive being one of the craft no fears need be entertained of any change in this respect, and meddling cranks, with impossible theories, have received an effectual quietus.

That this is the beginning of the end of civil service as applied to printers and printing, no one acquainted with the *modus operandi* of official life will question, and typos, pressmen, binders and feeders are to be congratulated.

BUT the mere mention of the fact calls up another and important one. That is the inadvisability of rushing to Washington to secure positions in the government printing office. It will be done, we know, and that it will be followed by regret we are equally certain.

No one who has not been ground through an official mill has any conception of the difficulty of obtaining an appointment, the constant worry, the uncertainty of the

tenure of office, the jealousy, the flaw-picking and fault-finding, the trampling upon the necks of others for preferment.

And when discharged, what?

To those unfamiliar with the cost of living in Washington, \$3.20 per day of eight hours has glamour and prospective wealth. It is simply a snare and delusion, and the great majority repent in sackcloth of disappointment and the ashes of loss.

There is nothing in the least selfish in the advice to keep away from Washington; to let well enough alone. The little of the sweet is largely overbalanced by the bitter; the loss far exceeds the gain; the city is ever overstocked, and, when a printer is "retired" from service in the government printing office he finds himself stranded, with hard lines staring him in the face.

AN "eccentric" — we wish many more were troubled with the same mental disease, if charity can properly be so called — an "eccentric" gentleman in Philadelphia, by name Isaiah V. Williamson, proposes to give one-sixth (more if necessary) of his large fortune (\$15,000,000) to establish a free school of mechanical trades.

To no better purpose could money be applied, and humanity will arise and call him blessed.

With the gift, however, many important questions arise pertinent to the successful working and carrying out of his intentions, to the end of obtaining the best results. Whether printing will be one of the trades embraced, we are not informed, though it is a natural presumption. Without teaching the art of arts the school would fail in one of the grandest and most beneficial of its objects.

Assuming such to be the case, we, while giving the liberal, energetic philanthropist all possible credit, must be pardoned a few suggestions bearing directly upon the practical issue of the undertaking and to the better win him glory in the future.

Printing, if taught at all, should be done so fully and thoroughly, not hastily and superficially. We have altogether too much of that kind of instruction already; too few who are familiar with the work in all its branches, who know it from "turret to foundation stone."

The idea of apprenticeship is, we are aware, repugnant to the average American youth. His idea of liberty is founded upon too grand and extensive a scale to admit of "boss" or teacher, and therein lies the failure of finding first-class workmen. As soon as the case is learned and a decently clean proof turned out, Young America plumes himself upon being a printer, and is ready to travel and give the world the benefit of his knowledge — when he has none — and genius — when he is utterly lacking.

Printing is not a thing of a day, month or year, but extends over a lifetime. It is the *most progressive* of arts, and requires constant study and improvement. A school, therefore, to turn out craftsmen in their highest development, would be hailed with delight by all lovers of the art inspired by divinity. Such should be the working of the one proposed by Mr. Williamson. Graduation from it should be the highest possible indorsement of fitness in

both practical and technical knowledge. Pupils should not be rushed through; not permitted to leave until fully qualified—call it apprenticeship or by whatever more pleasing name you may. "Imposition" should be taught, not practiced. Boys "out of their time" should be given employment until a good position is open for them, and of such there would be no lack. The moment employers can be assured the hands they are seeking await their call, the summons will come and the supply not equal the demand.

Great good can be done by such an institution as proposed. But unless the fact is kept in view and acted upon that the training must be thorough and exhaustive, little benefit would result to either the public or the craft.

WHY "apprenticeship" should be looked upon as a reproach and be so great a bugbear, is a puzzle beyond the solution of ordinary minds. A youth enters a printing or other office or shop, for what? The avowed purpose is to learn the "art and mystery," to become proficient in the peculiar knowledge belonging to the trade, and skillful in the use of tools; to become master of the particular branch of industry to which one intends to devote his life and from which he hopes to accumulate fortune. What matter then by what term instruction is called? Very little; but it does matter, and much, that he should fulfill his portion of the contract, and further (for the obligation is mutual), the employer should do all within his power to aid him in the struggle for knowledge and usefulness.

The quibbling over a name to indicate the period of learning is profitless. The perfume will remain though the "rose" is discarded and something else adopted. The only thing worthy of consideration is, how boys will best learn and how the craft can best be supplied with what it sadly stands in need of—*perfectly educated, competent and always reliable printers*. Better, then, to drop all frivolous dissensions and apply ourselves in earnest to the great desideratum the public, the craft, and the times demand.

WITHOUT detracting from or turning in another direction the great and noble charity mentioned above, without questioning motives or purposes, does it not appear strange that all the rich and philanthropic souls steadily ignore the urgent need of a home for sick, disabled and worn-out printers? That it is so remains a much to be lamented fact; that it should be otherwise all are ready to admit.

Not from want of knowledge of the importance of such an institution can neglect arise. Again and again have its needs been urged and pleadings as the tears of angels gone forth. Yet there has been no proper response, no suitable recognition of merits, no liberal giving, no making of a beginning that will assure the desired end.

May it soon, very soon, be otherwise. May the great and loving All-Father put into the mind and heart of some man (or men), blessed with a superabundance, to consider the plea of the printer, the plea for food, shelter and comfort when his hands can no longer provide them, and among the great charities of the world the "home" arise

to end suffering and want, and cause heaven to bend in benedictions upon the generous giver.

THANKS to THE INLAND PRINTER for making it possible for me to become acquainted with Mr. H. G. Bishop. An hour of pleasant, crisp and instructive chat was the result, and poor "Pica Antique" learned how little he knew of the practical in printing and how thoroughly Mr. Bishop was posted, and able to tell it. This knowledge and power is what makes his contributions of such value, proving the perfect craftsman, as a brief conversation will the scholarly gentleman.

If the INLAND has others like Mr. Bishop, please send them along. The typographical and material world contains too few of them, by a vast majority.

By the way, his "Diagrams of Imposition," a little pocket volume is a gem, as full of meat as an egg, and should be the bosom companion of all claiming to be compositors or pressmen.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT—Continued.

IN order to keep track of the cost of work throughout its several processes there have been various systems adopted, with more or less success, and it is difficult to say which of those systems is entitled to be considered best. But the following has borne the test of many years' practice, and is recommended as being reliable and practicable:

Have a book in which jobs can be entered and numbered consecutively, as they are received. Let this book be ruled in columns, so as to provide for entering all the particulars of name, address, quantity, description, etc., on the left-hand page, and on the right-hand page ruled so as to provide for the entry of the various items of cost, such as composition, presswork, stock, cutting, padding, ruling, numbering, perforating, folding, sewing, binding, etc., with a column for total cost, and one for the price charged to customer.

Then have a small blank, called a "job ticket," printed so as to provide spaces for all of the above particulars, on which the person putting the job in hand will enter all particulars and instructions to correspond with the entry in the order book, and those who are engaged on the job must enter the time occupied. Let each person also have a "daily time slip," on which to enter against the job number the same time which they enter on the job ticket, the total of these entries being the time they have worked during the day. There will be times when a man is engaged on general distribution or other work in other departments, which cannot well be charged to any job number, in which case he will enter the time on his daily slip, and not on the job ticket, such work being taken into account, as will be explained shortly. No job should be allowed to be put in hand without a job ticket being made out, and such ticket must accompany the job from start to finish.

The following reduced fac similies illustrate the system:

PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK.

DATE	JOB NUMBER	NAME	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PROOF WANTED	JOB WANTED	COLOR OF INK
May 22	1784	D. & N. Co. Co	500	Joint Freight Tariff	-	Wed	Black
"	1785	do	10000	W. B. Form 516	-	Thurs	"
"	1786	do	10000	Do " 517	-	Wed	"
"	1787	Rufus Scott	500	6 sheet Streamers (black)	-	Sat	Red & Blue
"	1788	do	25000	Dodgers	-	"	Black
"	1789	Electra Co	300	3 sheets, 2 colors	-	Mon	Red & Blue
"	1790	Hollins & Arnold	200	Postal cards	today	to tomorrow	Black
"	1791	Brown & Bates	1	Ledger, 500 pp, F. Bound	-	June 1	-
"	1792	do	1	Journal do	-	"	-
"	1793	Youngman & Co	4000	Order Blanks	Wed	Sat	Black
23	1794	Stuart G. Spier	5000	40 pp pamphlets	-	-	"
"	1795	Jacob & Proctor	10000	1/2 sheet Black bills, Brooklyn	-	-	Red
"	1796	do	5000	Do do	Lyons	-	"
"	1797	do	5000	Do do	Boston	-	"
"	1798	do	10000	Journals, 4 pp, Brooklyn	-	-	Black
"	1799	F. F. Proctor	2000	circulairs	today	tomorrow	"
"	1800	Rathbone & Sons	1	Order Book, 600 pp	-	-	-
"	1801	Littlefield & Sons	5000	40 pp catalogues	-	June 20	"
"	1802	Albany Supply Co	250	Postals	Wed	Wed	"
"	1803	R. W. Thacher	2000	Envelopes	-	Thurs	"
"	1804	Delaware House	5000	Matchheads	-	"	"
"	1805	Independent Litg	6000	copies for May 24 th	-	-	"
"	1806	Rufus Scott	10000	Dodgers	-	-	"
"	1807	do	1000	1/2 sheet hangers	-	Sat	Red & Blue
24	1808	Hard & Drummond	10000	Golden Texts	-	-	Black
"	1809	Perry & Co	2000	Pay envelopes	-	-	"
"	1810	Babcock & Sherman	1000	Letterheads	-	Fri	"
"	1811	do	500	cards from plate	-	-	"

PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK.

COMP.	PRESS.	STOCK.	CUTTING.	PADDING.	RULING.	NUMBER AND PERF.	FOLDING & SEWING	BINDING	OTHER CHARGES.	TOTAL.	
2 75	70	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 95	16 00
3 20	6 00	15 00	1 00	-	3 15	-	-	-	-	28 35	37 00
3 40	6 00	15 00	1 00	-	3 15	-	-	-	-	28 55	37 00
-	11 50	12 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blocks	32 00	53 90
2 00	2 10	6 00	1 00	-	-	-	-	-	Plates	2 20	13 50
4 70	5 40	4 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 10	25 00
40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	1 00
-	-	2 50	-	-	90	30	30	3 40	Materials	1 50	8 90
-	-	2 50	-	-	90	30	30	3 40	"	1 50	8 90
1 80	2 60	1 85	20	-	1 20	-	-	-	-	7 65	11 50
22 00	15 20	20 00	-	-	-	-	5 50	-	-	62 70	98 00
-	9 00	17 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blocks	7 00	33 80
-	5 00	8 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	7 00	20 90
-	5 00	8 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	7 00	20 90
16 00	12 50	20 00	1 00	-	-	-	3 00	-	Electro	2 00	54 50
60	1 00	1 50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 30	5 00
80	1 20	2 00	-	-	1 20	80	40	2 10	Materials	50	8 60
15 60	17 50	14 00	-	-	-	-	4 30	-	-	51 40	75 00
30	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	1 00
20	80	2 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 90	5 50
75	1 25	3 50	-	25	-	-	-	-	Plate	40	6 15
-	4 50	13 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 00	33 00
1 00	2 75	2 75	50	-	-	-	-	-	Plate	60	7 60
2 50	2 00	2 00	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 70	12 50
24 00	50 00	80 00	-	-	-	-	143 50	-	-	199 50	275 00
45	75	1 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 50	3 00
60	55	1 35	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	2 65	4 00
-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	Goodwin	1 50	2 10

To arrive at the cost of the time thus charged on the job ticket, it is necessary to take other things into account besides the wages paid. A good plan is to fix a certain rate per hour. Take the composing room, for example. Find the total amount paid in the room (including foreman, proofreader, etc.); then by dividing that amount by the aggregate number of hours worked, you have the cost per hour. But that would not represent the full cost of composition. Experience shows that at least one-half more must be added in order to cover distribution and other necessary expenses, so that if the cost shown was 20 cents you will have to reckon 30 cents. The press-room can be figured in the same way, for although there

THIS TICKET MUST ACCOMPANY JOB THROUGHOUT.

Job No. 2241 July 24, 1888

Name C. Thomas & Co.

Quantity 2000 in 8 books

Description Freight bookcases

1/2 bound cloth, cloth sides

Stock 1050 sets 18+23=30 402

Cost of Stock 7.50 Color of Ink red

Proof Wanted no Job Wanted 10 days

Bound in 8 books. 8 pads.

Ruled 4/4 Numbered 400 Perforated no

BE CAREFUL TO CHARGE ALL TIME OCCUPIED. **TIME.** BETTER CHARGE RATHER MORE THAN LESS.

Work.	NAME.	HOURS.	
Comp.	<u>Van Bramer</u>	<u>1 1/4</u>	<u>1.00</u>
"	<u>Southwell</u>	<u>1/2</u>	
"			
"			
Press.	<u>V. B.</u>	<u>2 1/2</u>	<u>1.76</u>
"	<u>Shandy</u>	<u>3</u>	
"			
Cutting	<u>Ed</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>20</u>
Padl'g.			
Binding	<u>Megan</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.35</u>
Numbering or Proof	<u>Hellie</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>60</u>
Joining and Sewing	<u>Guine & Dora</u>	<u>13 2 1/2</u>	<u>1.60</u>
Blind'g.	<u>Hergogre</u>	<u>6 1/2</u>	<u>7.20</u>
Blind'g. Material	<u>9200</u>		
Remarks:	<u>Charge 32.50</u>		

Take Proof of Job on Back of Ticket before Lifting.

is no distribution to be allowed for, there is power to think of, and there are times when presses are standing idle and other such like matters to be provided for. And so for bindery and other rooms.

After a job is finished, the time on the ticket is to be figured at the rates per hour which have been decided upon. Should the composition rate be 35 cents, and the time charged be $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, then the cost of composition would be called 90 cents. The time on the other parts of the work being figured in the same way.

After the various items of cost have been figured out on the job ticket they will be entered in the order book

against their proper numbers, as shown on the fac simile sheet. Of course, the difference between the "total cost," and the "billed at" columns, will only show the gross profit. Then will come rent, gas, office expenses, etc., before the net profit is arrived at.

Those who have used this system have found that it took them a very little time to get used to it, and they would not give it up on any account.

Name W. Southwell 7/24, 1888
DAILY TIME SLIP.

JOB NO.	HOURS.
2241	1/2
2236	4 1/4
2249	2
2216	1 1/2
2221	1 3/4
	10

Time entered on this Slip must correspond with time on Job Ticket.

But do not attempt to carry on business without a system of some kind that will furnish you with the particulars enumerated here; for without such information you will be groping in the dark and find when it is too late that your business is a failure.

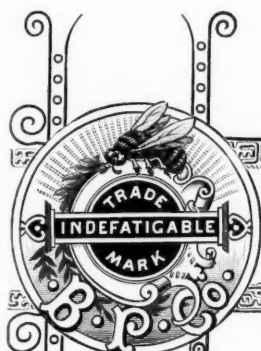
And now, in conclusion, let me say that I have had great pleasure in going over all this ground a second time. Much

of the subject matter has become more familiar to my own mind, and I have been enabled to correct some of the erroneous ideas I had formed years before. If the reader has been instructed and has been led to make closer study of the various phases of the printing business, I am sure that he will rejoice with me that the task was undertaken. But let no one imagine that, having read all that has been written, he can now afford to cast it on one side as a thing that has been used and can be dispensed with; for no matter how closely and attentively he may have read, his ideas will be but crude and imperfect unless he follows up by frequent reference to these pages, and by practically testing all that he has learned theoretically. Theory and practice are both essential to the make-up of a competent printer.

FINISH WHAT YOU BEGIN.

Thousands start well, but never finish one thing at a time. They have a dozen things on hand, and no one completed. Time is wasted on unfinished work. Always finish what you begin. One thing finished is worth a hundred half done. The completion of an undertaking yields more pleasure and more profit than dozens of plans. The man who is always planning or scheming is rarely, if ever, successful. He often furnishes ideas for others, who go persistently to work and finish what his ideas suggested. "That was my idea—my plans," we frequently hear someone say, but the man who carried it out was the one who benefited himself and others. Do not begin what you cannot finish. What you undertake to do—do, and reap the reward of your own ideas and skill.—*American Lithographer.*

1844—1888.



J. W. Butler Paper Company

183, 185 & 187 Monroe Street,

CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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ST. CHARLES MILLS.

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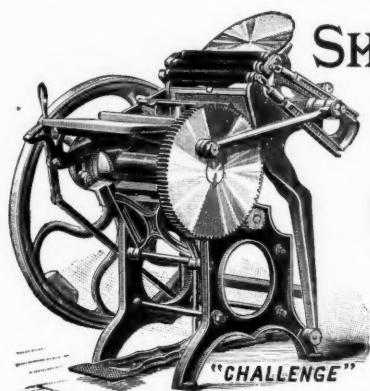
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Send for Catalogue.

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CHALLENGE JOB PRESS.

SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.
7 x 11.....	\$200.00	11 x 17	\$350.00
8 x 12.....	225.00	13 x 19	400.00
9 x 13.....	250.00	14 x 20½.....	450.00
10 x 15.....	300.00	14½ x 22	500.00

BOXING EXTRA.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

CHALLENGE

PRESS WORKS,

303-305 Dearborn St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



ADVANCE PAPER CUTTER.

22½ Inch.....	\$ 80.00
25 Inch.....	110.00

BOXING EXTRA.

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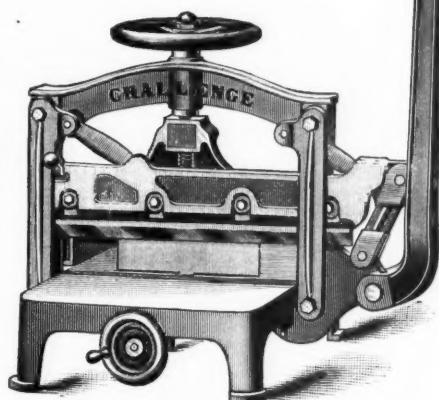
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MACHINERY.

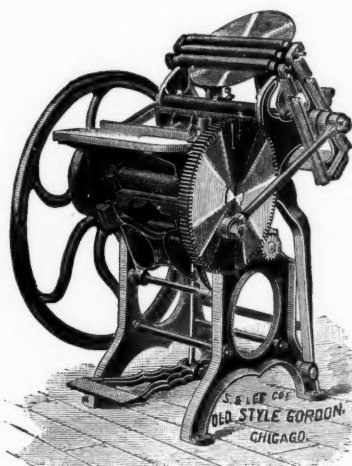
16-INCH CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER.
Price.....\$50.00 | Boxing.....\$1.50

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MacKellar, Smiths
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TYPE FOUNDERS,

PHILADELPHIA.



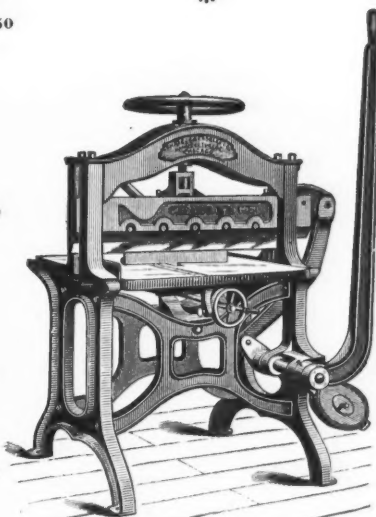
OLD STYLE GORDON.

INSIDE CHASE	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF
7 x 11.....	\$140.00	\$150.00
8 x 12.....	150.00	165.00
10 x 15.....	240.00	250.00
13 x 19.....	350.00	385.00
14 x 20½.....		400.00
14½ x 22.....		450.00

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any further information to

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25 inches.....	110.00
30 inches.....	175.00
32 inches.....	200.00

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Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.



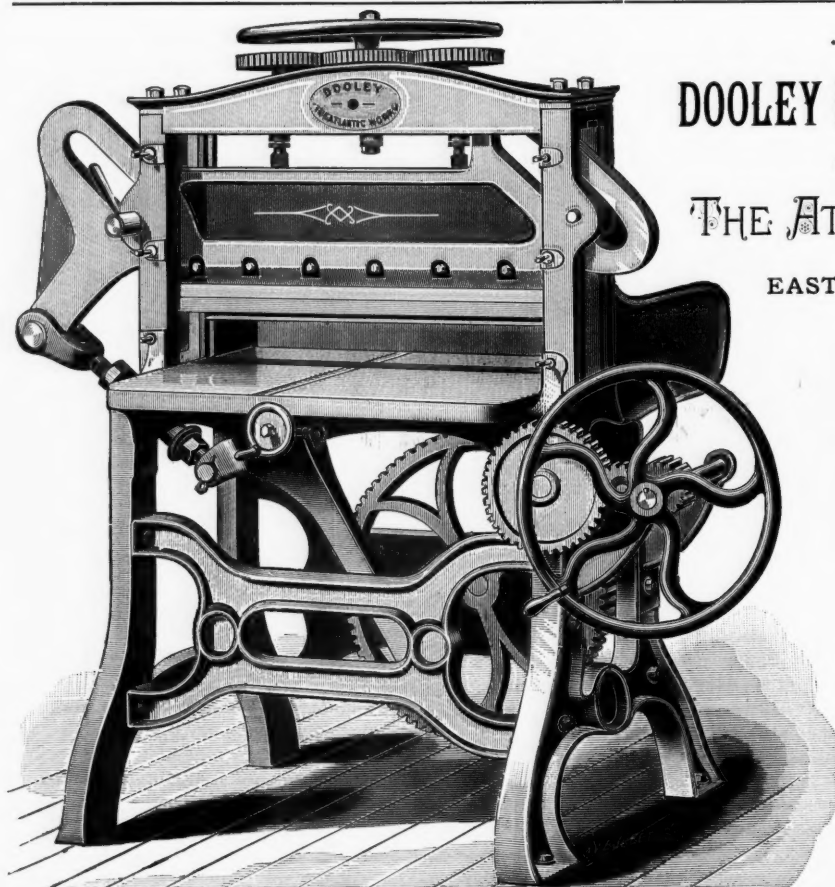
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THE ATLANTIC WORKS,

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J. W. OSTRANDER,
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BOSTON OFFICE:
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Send for Circular and Price List.

W. B. CONKEY

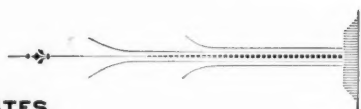


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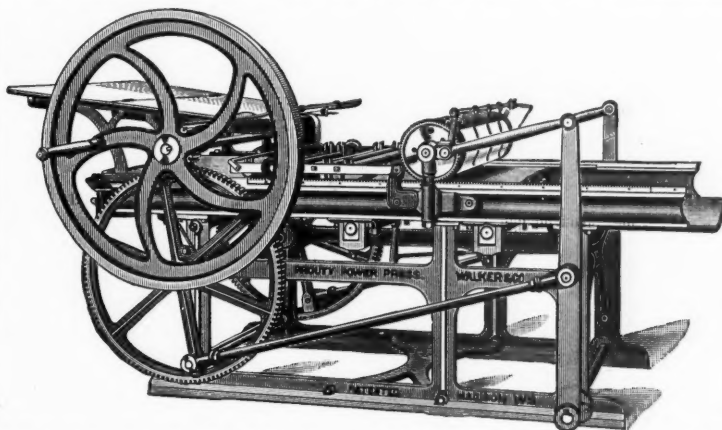
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No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	\$550 00
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BOXED AND ON CARS.	



BOXED AND ON CARS.

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No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	\$600 00
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The Improved Country Prouty.
Square Sides and Patent Throw-Off.
New Series 1886.

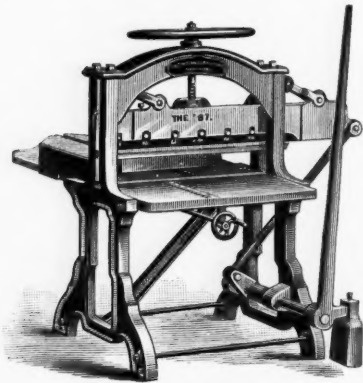
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THESE PRESSES WILL SAVE YOU FROM \$300 TO \$1,300.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN WASHINGTON PRESSES AND JOBBERS.

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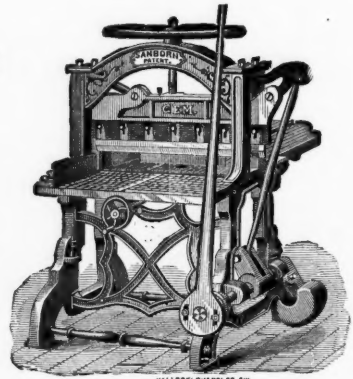
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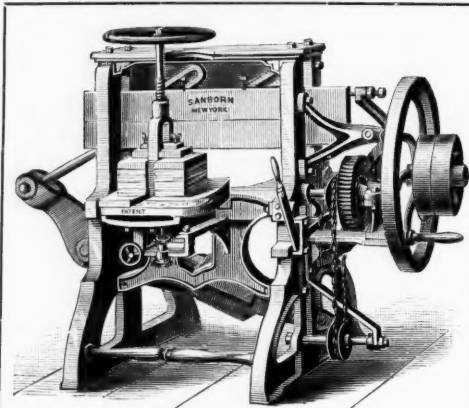


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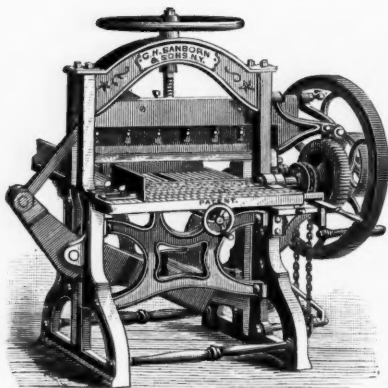
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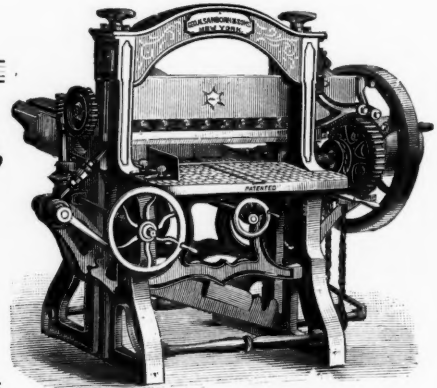


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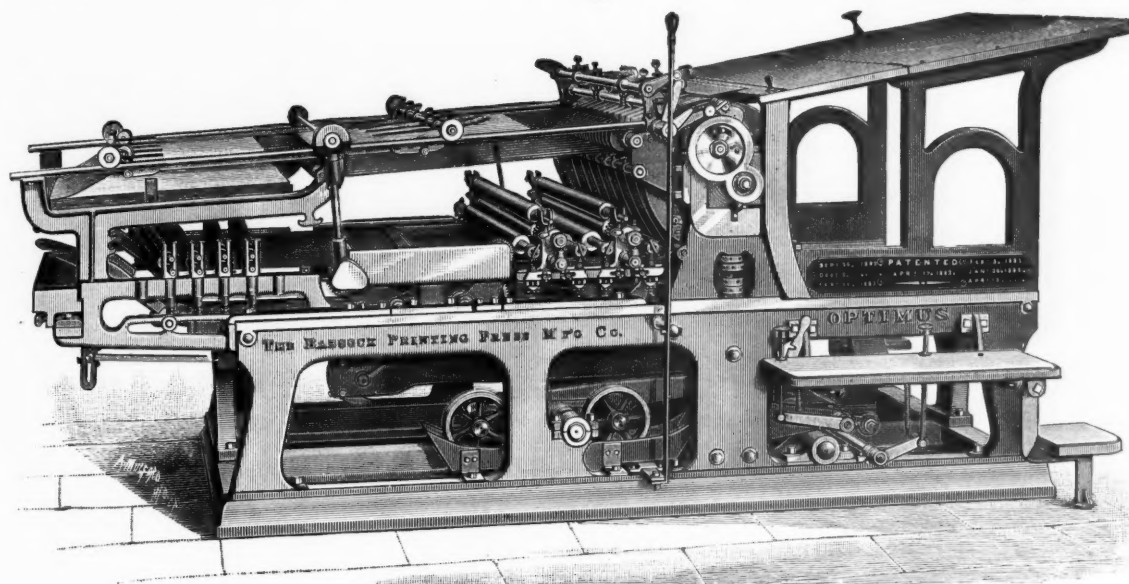
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STANDARD MACHINERY CO.,
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THE "STAR" CUTTER.

34 inch,	-	\$600.00	48 inch,	-	\$1,100.00
38 inch,	-	750.00	54 inch,	-	1,400.00
44 inch,	-	900.00	64 inch,	-	1,900.00

The Babcock Printing Press Manuf'g Co.



THE "OPTIMUS."

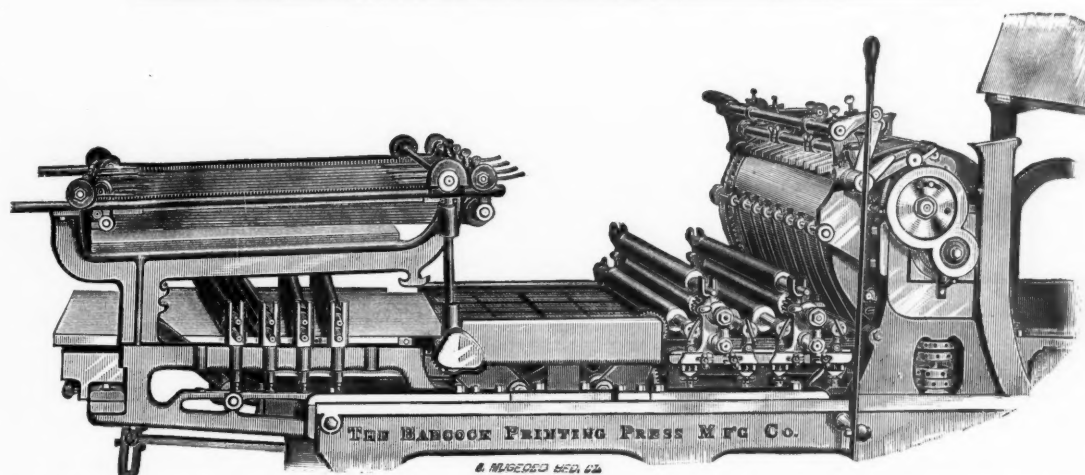
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*Drum Cylinder, Stop Cylinder, Lithographic
and Two-Revolution Presses,*

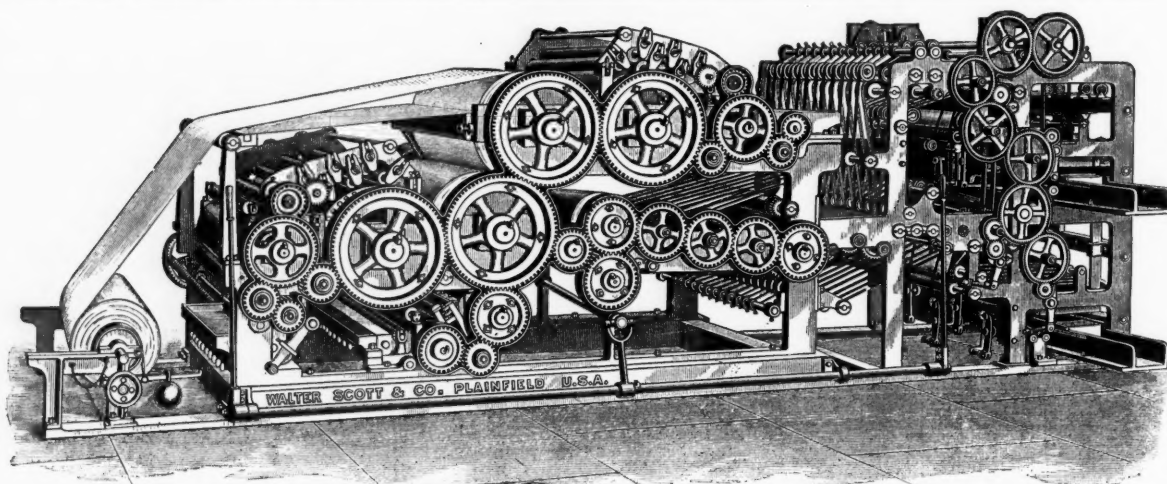
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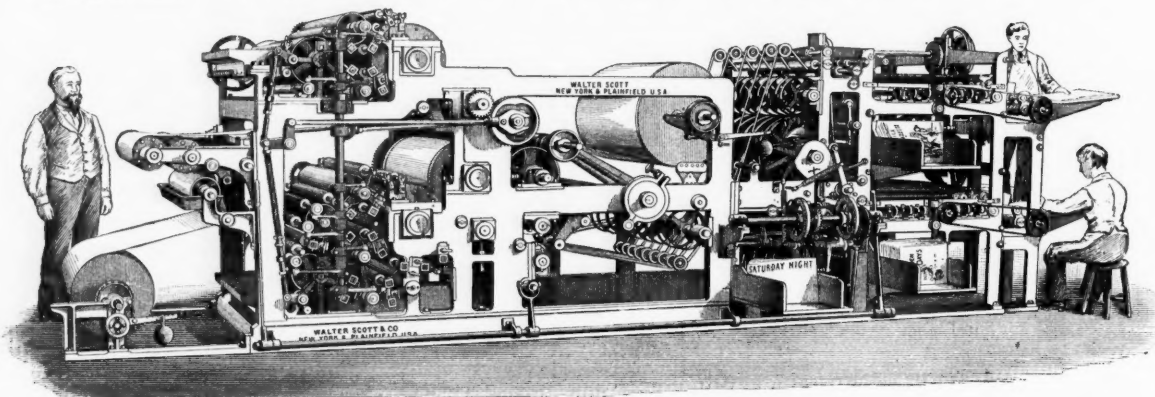


The above Sectional Cut shows position to which the "Optimus" delivery may be quickly and easily moved for convenience in making ready. With this delivery each sheet is deposited directly over the fountain, printed side up, without touching the printed surface. No Smut. No Offset. Makes perfect piles at fast or slow speed.



THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Adapted for Almanac and ordinary Book Work. Speed, 12,000 per hour.



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Especially designed for Illustrated Periodicals and Fine Book Work. Guaranteed to produce work equal in quality to four roller two-revolution or stop-cylinder presses. Speed, 6,000 per hour.

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LOWELL, MASS., May 18, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Gentlemen,—The Perfecting Press and Folder combined, furnished us by you for printing and folding Ayer's almanac, is giving excellent satisfaction. We are running it at a speed of 10,000 to 11,000 books per hour. The inking apparatus is perfect, the distribution being so thorough that we do not find it necessary to "wash up" oftener than once in ten hours. The arrangements to prevent "off-set" are so effective that we change the tympan sheet only once a day. In this regard the machine is performing better than we expected, as we counted on the necessity of frequent changes. The printing is in perfect register, and the folding more uniform and accurate than anything we have had done on hand-folding machines. You are at liberty to refer inquirers to us for further particulars.

Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

PRESSROOMS OF THE J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., June 7, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Dear Sirs,—In answer to your inquiry about the Printing and Folding Machine sent to this office by you nine months ago, will say that it is a wonderful machine, doing better work and more of it than I ever knew of being done by a Perfecting Press on this kind of work. The printing is well done to register, without any show of "off-set." The folder works exceedingly well, folding each sheet more accurately than heretofore accomplished on hand-feed folding machines where sheets were fed to points. We have no waste sheets, except where the web is broken or pasted together. The press is running at a speed of 10,800 per hour, to accomplish which it only requires a pressman and one helper on the press, and a boy to take the folded books away. The quality of the work produced will speak for itself.

Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,
Supt. Printing Department.

WALTER SCOTT & Co.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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Bookbinders' Machinery

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 IRON TABLE SHEARS AND CARD CUTTERS,
 POWER ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS,
 EMBOSING MACHINES, STANDING PRESSES (all sizes),
 CHERRY BOARDS AND BRASS-BOUND BOARDS,
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 STEAM AND FOOT POWER ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
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CHICAGO.

Have about ready for distribution their
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That Catalogue tells you much more
 about their different lines of goods than we
 can tell in this advertisement.

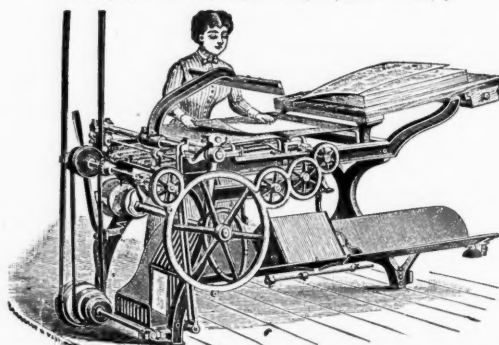
If you have not as yet received a Cata-
 logue, don't fail to send for one.

THE CALUMET PAPER CO.

Will be happy to mail you one free.

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Folding * Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

41 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK,

345 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL G. SLOANE, a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, has taken charge of the advertising department of THE INLAND PRINTER, and will shortly call on a number of its advertisers for a continuance of their patronage. We bespeak for him a favorable reception wherever his business engagements may call him.

A REMEDY WANTED.

THE letter of our Chicago correspondent, under the caption of "A Remedy Wanted," is certainly worthy of the consideration of our typefounders. The grievance complained of is one to which we have previously called their attention, namely, that the unequalized sorting of small fonts of display type renders them practically useless where more than two or three letters outside of the "A" and "E" are required to complete a line. While, as a rule, these are the two characters of the alphabet most frequently called into requisition, there is no reason why their numbers should be so greatly out of proportion to that of the "l's," "o's," "r's," "s's," "t's," etc. How aggravating it is to know that "just the line you want" is short an "l" or "o," while there are three or four idle "a's" or "e's" in the case; and this occurs so frequently that a "duplicate" font presents itself as the only remedy. The necessity for a change or an enlargement arises from the fact that fonts of the character referred to are generally appropriate for display lines of business, firm names, streets, etc., which frequently require more than the allotted number of characters. Of course, the plan suggested would entail extra expense, but this is of secondary importance when the benefits which would be derived therefrom are taken into consideration.

We are well aware it is impossible to please everybody, or to make an allotment that would invariably prove acceptable, but the addition of even *two* letters to a font of the characters referred to would enhance its average availability, and consequently its value, a hundred-fold. For example, there are fifty cities and towns in Illinois, having printing establishments, ending in "ville," which render a six "A" font practically useless, in using it for the name of the locality and state, even with an abbreviation, while the effort to set the single word "Belleville," would prove abortive.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. There are localities, which no doubt present themselves to our readers, where even this plan would prove of little benefit. In all such cases, however, common sense furnishes the remedy, in securing an extra number of the special letters required, at the time the order for the font is given, and a failure to do so leaves no one but the negligent party to blame for the result; because the disproportionate expense of a subsequent order, generally attended with protests and grumbling, would thereby be avoided.

It may be claimed that these objections only apply to the *smaller* offices. Exactly so, and this is just where the shoe pinches; but it should also be remembered that the "smaller" offices are, fortunately or unfortunately, in the majority both in the cities and country towns, consequently their proprietors cannot afford the outlay which their more favored brethren can indulge in. Thus, even from a selfish standpoint, we believe the plan proposed would prove a paying venture for all parties interested, and that hundreds of printers who now decline to invest in new faces of type, for the reasons stated, would become willing purchasers, were it put into practical operation. We insist it is at least worth a trial.

THE CHACE COPYRIGHT BILL.

ON another page will be found the text of the statement recently presented by the printing and kindred trade representatives in Edinburgh, to the Marquis of Salisbury, in relation to the Chace copyright bill now before the American Congress, and proposing an addition to the British copyright act of a provision that all books published in the British empire must be printed from type set within its limits; or, that her majesty may, by order of council, direct copyright to be given to authors whose books have been printed in a foreign country, provided that such foreign country gives copyright to books printed from type set up there. As there are two sides to the question, we suppose tit for tat is fair play.

WHO IS CORRECT?

A VALUED correspondent, whose name and location it is unnecessary to publish, sends us the following communication, under date of December 24, 1888:

Allow me to compliment you on the very handsome December number just received; there seems to be more than the usual quantity of good things in it. I expect to take a considerable amount of satisfaction out of the perusal of the whole number.

I presume that you will not question my criticism of a matter when you come to look at it; for instance, on page 254, you present some specimens of job printing as they have been done, and on page 255 you present specimens of the work in the way it should be. Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that while I am not a practical printer myself, I would say that the compositor who set up page 255 failed to grasp one of the most important features of successful job composition. Take, for instance, the card of A. C. Bressler, as set up by your compositor; on that little card there are no fewer than six different fonts of type. The Rayner card is hardly any better, and it is a criticism that is applicable to every card on the sheet, that it comes nearer to being a sample sheet of the different fonts of type that the office could show, rather than harmonious and artistic work.

Pardon me for making these criticisms, but as you hold yourself as critic on all printed work done by some amateurs on page 254, the critic must of necessity receive in good spirit whatever criticisms may be placed on his work which is done to show "How they should be." It is just such freedom of comment that does us all good, and I trust that you will accept what I have said in good spirit.

If you care to have us do so I will take pleasure in mailing you some specimens of our work from time to time. I say *our work* simply because I am the proprietor of the establishment, and not because I have anything to do with the composition or presswork; I am an ignoramus as far as a printing office is concerned, I could not lay a font of type to save my "neck from the gallows," but I can tell good work (at least I think I can) when I see it, and I am very free to praise or condemn our people's productions from time to time when they submit their specimens of day's work in the evening. * *

While we cheerfully admit that "freedom of comment does us all good," and assure our correspondent that such advice is received in "good spirit," we cannot help remarking that the examples cited, and his criticism thereon are most infelicitous. But, for the purpose of affording our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of his strictures, we here reproduce the specimens referred to. We should have been pleased, however, to have had him tell us what, in his opinion, the most important features of successful job composition are. Failing to do so, we propose to present ours, and then apply them to the samples given. The most important features to be observed in the composition of jobwork

are: appropriate selection of material and display; harmony of design, effectiveness, correct length of lines and correct spacing between lines. This may smack somewhat of tautology, but the end justifies the means. Now apply these rules to the composition of the following makeshift for a card (the example cited), and what do we find?

—A. C. BRESSLER,—
 * JOB PRINTER *
 BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
 STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, TAGS,
 ENVELOPES, LABELS, ETC.
 —CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS—
 —A SPECIALTY—
 —NO. 8 W. MARKET STREET, —
 YORK, PA.

An indefensible violation of every one of them; a hodge-podge, an eyesore; a verification of the adage that a bad shearer never gets a good hook, for, even with the material used, with proper judgment the composition could have been improved *fifty per cent.* Who but a botch would have made the two leading lines the same length, or inserted unsightly dashes or flourishes where they are entirely out of place; or produced such a disproportioned, ill-shaped, shockingly spaced, badly punctuated and arranged business card, as a *printer's advertisement*? Give such a person the resources of a typefoundry and the results would be unchanged.

On the other hand, we have a neat, unpretentious, symmetrical, properly spaced job—purposely followed like the copy in arrangement—in which the trifling attempt at embellishment could be executed by an intelligent six-months' apprentice. The force of the objection

A. C. BRESSLER,
 JOB PRINTER
 Billheads, Letterheads, Cards, Statements, Tags,
 Circulars, Envelopes, Labels, Etc.
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8 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

that the above specimen contains *six different fonts of type* (seven is correct), and that "it comes nearer to being a sample sheet of the type that the office could show, rather than harmonious and artistic work" may be inferred from the fact that the hieroglyphic sample contains exactly the *same number*. No, no; with all due respect to our correspondent, he cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail; he cannot successfully defend what is indefensible, nor yet can he successfully compare the work of a blacksmith with the work of an artist at the expense of the latter.

ORIGINALITY IN DESIGNS.

THE typographical art is certainly one which is advancing. Almost every day is productive of novelties, either in new designs by some individual gifted with originality, or by a new and attractive combination of old wrinkles. To the young, progressive printer, who desires to perfect himself in his chosen profession, and is determined to reach the goal of his ambition, every new design he sees should be carefully studied, and its specially attractive features, or the points which give it a new and novel appearance should be noted, and, if possible, a copy of the job procured; otherwise, a pencil sketch of that portion of the design should be made. Every printer with a love for his art ought to be able to sketch sufficiently well to do this. He could then paste these copies and pencil sketches in a scrap-book, kept for that purpose, where they would be available for future reference.

The studying of and making new and graceful typographic designs too frequently consumes more time than the employer can afford, and more than can be legitimately bestowed on the average work at the present state of keen competition in the printing business; but a collection of unique or meritorious designs, kept in the manner specified, will save the average compositor much time and trouble. By this means he is enabled to set up almost at a glance some ribbon, panel or other ornamental device which will suit his purpose for the proposed job, and can thus produce, by a combination and a little alteration, a piece of work the novelty and beauty of which will be limited only by his ideas of harmony, skill in execution, and attention to detail. New ideas are not originated every day, and when one is noted it should be carefully preserved.

The wide-awake typographic artist can get many new and valuable ideas which may be used advantageously in his business by observing the free style in which much of the lithographic, steel and copper plate work is executed; also the fancy-painted window curtains of private residences will furnish him with many available, original and handsome designs. When one is selected as appropriate to the work in hand, proper attention should be paid in detail to its execution. If rule-work, the miters should be perfect, so as to come together exactly; because the effect is invariably spoiled when unsightly white spaces appear, as is too often the case. If a circle line, it should be true; not with a depressed center or broken back, and partly straight ends, which so often spoil an otherwise creditable job. Better far a less pretentious design, creditably finished, than one whose execution shows inability which would otherwise be unobserved.

There is another feature to this question to which it would do well to refer, and which should never be lost sight of, namely, the exercise of a sound judgment in selecting appropriate emblems for the work to be executed. We have known compositors whose judgment was as execrable as their mechanical execution was commendable. In other words, while from a purely mechanical standpoint their productions were comparatively faultless, they

invariably displayed a lack of technique, judgment or appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things," which robbed them of their merits as well as of their effect. In this, as in most affairs in life, skill, directed by intelligence, will prove the victor.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

WHILE we are no man-worshiper, we cheerfully recognize the fact that there are philanthropists who, by the possession of traits of character which dignify humanity, tower so much above their fellows as to make them worthy of being recognized as "nature's noblemen." Among such none occupy a more conspicuous position than George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*—a man who, by his many acts of kind consideration and unostentatious benevolence, not only to his employes, but to the craft at large, has made his name a household word among the typographic fraternity, and who is honored and beloved wherever a self-respecting, intelligent printer is found. This is not fulsome eulogy; it is a simple statement of facts. On Christmas, 1888, he crowned his many acts of generosity by distributing the princely sum of \$40,000 among the various employes of his establishment. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus refers to an episode connected therewith:

One of these employes, an assistant editor, found in his pay envelope, besides his usual salary, a crisp, new \$500 note. The man was amazed. It was a great temptation to put that \$500 bill in his pocket, for he is a poor man with a large family on his hands. But he thought the cashier had made a mistake, and with a face pale and resolute he fought off the tempter and presented himself at the cashier's window, the pretty new bill in his hand.

"A mistake has been made; this bill does not belong to me," he said.

"You had better go see Mr. Childs," responded the cashier.

So into the private office of Mr. Childs walked the assistant editor.

"This is all right," said Mr. Childs, "merely a little Christmas gift, you know. After you have been here longer you will understand it better."

"But, Mr. Childs," gasped the editor, "I've worked for you only six weeks, and this is a greater sum of money than I ever owned at one time in all my life. I can't take it. My short service is not sufficient to make it right that I should take it."

"You are a member of our family," said Mr. Childs, "and the time you have been here does not make any difference. Just you take that bill and get out on Chestnut street and buy some Christmas presents with it as quick as you know how."

Wealth in the hands of such a man is truly a blessing, and certainly no one but a misanthrope can grudge him its enjoyment. His name will be honored by future generations, and his life pointed to as an example worthy of emulation, while the "marble shafts" to the memories of those who amassed fortunes only for selfish aims and enjoyment, and whose lives were never marked by a generous impulse, will simply serve as reminders that they cover the remains of men as bloodless as the monuments which bear their names.

WE direct the attention of lithographers to the letter in the present issue, from New York, referring to a new invention as a substitute for lithographic stones.

window curtain, cut to the size. The type is all kept in series, gothic, clarendon, celtic, antiques, italics, titles, etc., from nonpareil to the largest size of the series, all properly labeled with name, size and from what foundry, on the outside of the case, and woe be to him mixing quads or spaces. There is plenty of material here, all kept in its proper place.

Let us see how things go during working hours. From twenty to thirty minutes before the time to begin, the foreman arrives, ventilates the room thoroughly, opening all the windows, from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the weather. By this time the men begin to arrive, and each places his name and time of arrival in a book at the door, kept for that purpose. He then proceeds to the wardrobe closet, and after placing his apparel within, carefully draws the curtain; everyone following him has to do the same, no matter how close they come together. He then receives his personal time-book for the day, and, perchance (not often, I am glad to say), finds a printed slip after this style: "Empty galleys must not be left upon the stand"; "spaces and pied lines must be put in their proper cases at once"; "job cases must be returned to their respective cabinets each evening or when through using"; "composing sticks must not be left upon the cases over night," and so on, for numerous faults of the previous day. Then work begins in earnest, and not an unusual sound is heard until noon. Then some go out to lunch, and others remain. Those remaining are not allowed to drop a crumb on the floor and let it remain there. After they are through, they take their crumbs, lunch papers, etc., and place them in a receptacle in the pressroom especially for them. This keeps away rats and mice. The afternoon is a repetition of the morning. Two young men are kept busy distributing, clearing the space around the cutters and mitering machine, and keeping leads and rules in order. No leads or small pieces of rule are long remaining on the bench containing these tools, for if the compositor does not put them in the drawers underneath, put there for scraps, the distributor soon has them out of sight. At 5:25 all work is stopped, and sticks and copy are placed in a large drawer in one of the cabinets, cases are all put back into their respective places, and one of the distributors goes around and sees that all are closed tight, time-books are returned to the foreman's desk, and another day's work is finished.

What's that I hear someone say? Too much red tape! Not at all. True, men who have slovenly habits do not remain long, as it goes against their grain, but the conscientious workman soon sees the advantage gained by strict discipline and a strict and just foreman, one who is not showing favoritism to one and hatred to another, true to both employer and employé, and commands his respect in every instance. It is needless to state the quality of work turned out of such an office.

But what about the other "first-class" office spoken of in your article? We have all seen more or less of such institutions, and comment on them is unnecessary, but anyone who has tried to reclaim one could tell how utterly impossible seems the task, and what little encouragement he receives from even the proprietor.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

NO. II. — BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE introduction of logotypes to produce varied effects is old, the earlier faces often having more combinations than regular matrices. To a certain extent, of course, they added beauty, but the cumbersome case required and the memory necessary to keep the different sorts in mind, soon eliminated them. Some still remain, such as the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," but as these were not intended to add freedom or beauty they cannot properly be spoken of here. It may be noted that owing to the infrequency of their use they are omitted from most of the modern faces. The "f" combinations, made necessary by kerning of the "f" (and, until the "f" was dropped, the "ff" combinations) were the last remnants of this old idea, although, curiously, the "Et" still remains in a large number of modern old styles, though it is never seen in any other faces. Why this particular logotype survived has never, I believe, been satisfactorily explained. Another remnant of these logotypes is our "&," a corruption of the Latin *et*. In modern times we are again using logotypes to add to the beauty and elegance of faces, but by no means with the reckless profusion of the earlier typefounders. The most usual of these logotypes are the "and" and "the." These are to be found in many of the faces of the Central, Chicago, Cleveland, Great Western and Johnson foundries. Other faces where this idea is further carried out purely for artistic effect are, Santa Claus (Fig. 5), Scribner (Fig. 6) and Grimaldi, of

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

the Central Typefoundry, the Critic, of the Chicago Typefoundry, and the Chaucer, of the Johnson Typefoundry. A number of scripts, notably those of the Bruce and Johnson foundries, introduce enough logotypes to fairly imitate handwriting.

Very similar to this idea is that of having two characters for the same letter. This has cropped out in a number of places. One of the first examples was the Obelisk, of the Johnson Typefoundry. It has duplicates of some of the lower-case letters, one with a descending tail; but the Central Typefoundry's Scribner, Harper (Fig. 7), Morning Glory and Santa Claus (Fig. 8) have, perhaps, carried

FIG. 7.

it further than any of the others; the idea being, of course, in the rough faces, to give as close a counterfeit as possible of modern reproductive work, and in the finished faces, to give variety.

FIG. 8.

A number of faces have been produced with white letters on black ground, such as the Albino series, of the Boston Typefoundry, and the Mezzotint, of the New

England Typefoundry; but, generally speaking, they may be said to be impracticable, as the joints between the characters will show. Some of the European faces have been cut on tint grounds, having lines parallel with the sides of the type. The Bruce Typefoundry shows such a face, but, although the idea is a good one, the execution is faulty and the letters are not well drawn, so that it has never come into general use. The Johnson Typefoundry has overcome this defect in their Relievo face by having several indistinct lines, parallel with the joint, running all over the body of the ground. This hides the prominence of the joint. In the Relievo No. 2, another difficulty had to be contended with, inasmuch as the letters in this face appear to be raised from the surface of the black ground like punches set in line. As each letter is continued in the lower part of the next letter beyond it, it is obvious that this shading must be continued in the spaces and in the adjoining letters which do not completely fill out the body, and this has been very skillfully done; nevertheless, the character of the face is such that it has never become very popular. In this face is suggested an idea more fully shown in the Arboret series, a few letters of which are shown in Fig. 9. Instead of placing the letter in the middle, as is usually done, thus allowing a joint to show on each side, the type is rubbed close on the left-hand side, leaving the letter incomplete, allowing the next type to complete it, and making only a short and unnoticeable joint at the top and bottom.



FIG. 9.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY A. DE FOLLETT.

HOW can the increase of unskilled labor be stayed? A solution to this query must be found soon, or serious consequences will be the result.

Two years ago, Charles F. Peck, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York, made this assertion: "I am inclined to think that the average American boy looks upon a trade as a disgrace, and that he imagines that he can reach the top round of the ladder quicker by other means. The present school system is responsible for this state of affairs. The schools turn out clerks, bookkeepers and professional men at a great rate. In many of the trades men receive better pay than clerks and bookkeepers. The state should, of course, educate its children, but it should adopt some system of educating boys in mechanics. I favor manual training. The great complaint of workingmen is immigration; and if our boys learn trades there will not be that inducement for emigration that there now is in other countries. It will take years to bring this about, but it can be done."

Beyond the shadow of a doubt this is the true solution of the apprenticeship question. Thousands will take to education who thoroughly despise the very idea of an apprenticeship, which they look upon simply as a slavish service. Our trade is an art, but this truth is not learned until late in the life of most of our printers. Were it learned earlier, much of the labor that seemed menial

would have been wrought under a brighter and more cheering aspect. Technical education is becoming more and more recognized, and it is well to consider what can best be done as a foundation to the establishment of these schools in connection with the art of printing and its allied trades.

The following may serve as an illustration for the formation of a system to bring about this method of education: Divide the art under four heads, namely, plain composition, display and job composition, presswork and proofreading. Not to interfere with the daily vocations of those who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of these schools, hold them in the evening, in printing offices already established, and let classes be formed in numbers according as the facilities and capacity of the offices where held will admit. No doubt printers of ability could be found who would volunteer to act as instructors. The instruction should be both theoretical and practical. For example, a lad just beginning his service would be taught the theory of typesetting, shown the manner of holding his stick and allowed to set type under the eye of an instructor whose criticism would lead him to become expert in this branch. If he already had a smattering of the knowledge of plain composition, the theoretical instruction should be given just the same, and the teacher could correct any faults he had acquired and place him where he belonged in practice.

In job or display composition, theory would be still more important, and practice would be simplified thereby. The student would need to know more of the relative sizes of types, their symmetry in combination, etc., know the necessity of which lines should be displayed and the possibilities and limitations. This information would be from a mathematical and scientific basis upon the one hand, and extend into the realm of the fine arts upon the other, for the best work demands the cultivation and possession of taste in the student if he is to become the artist.

So, too, imposition and presswork should be taught by theory and practice; the latter especially, for no matter how well designed and composed a work may be, the whole effect may be lost by imperfect presswork. In cut work the best results are achieved by the practical hand and the trained eye, the cultured mind which is able to discern and carry into effect the motive of the artist as far as the limitations of the engraver and press will permit. How the man of soul can thus be rescued from the dead level of mediocrity by art!

Proofreading possesses its own technicalities in addition to what the student has already learned in the other departments, and would demand a thorough education in orthography, grammar, etc., and, beyond this, the greater the range of knowledge, enabling the proofreader to the more intelligently guarantee the correctness of what passed under his eye, the better. Many other things not mentioned should be taught, as the mechanical principles involved in the construction of presses, cutters and tools used; the care of type, leads, rule, machinery, etc., so as to save time and the waste of material; quantities and sizes of paper, and its adaptability to different classes of work. The range and volume of knowledge useful to the

printer which the instructors would soon come to embody in their lectures would be a matter of surprise. Each of the allied trades, when analyzed, would disclose a profitable division into theory and practice and a subdivision into departments.

Another important department would be one dealing with the business aspect. A system of bookkeeping adapted to each branch could be taught with profit that the student might become competent to follow each job on paper from its reception to completion. Another very essential department would be a knowledge of how to properly estimate upon jobs. The duties of foreman or superintendent would be a profitable study, and one that scarcely receives proper attention at this time.

Lectures upon theory and practice could be delivered to large numbers, while the actual practice should be given in groups. Eventually, there should be a museum and library for the collection and exhibition of everything relating to the allied trades, whether of value historically or technically. Here could be shown the improvements in tools and machinery, and here would be gathered samples of work done by expert craftsmen in the different departments, illustrating not only the skill of the individual but the possibilities of the processes used.

To carry out such a plan requires the coöperation of many men, of employers and employes, of those who will give the use and service of their offices, their time and the contribution of specimens. Is it worth all this? We think so. We hold to the old truth of doing unto others as we would be done by. Every man should not only take an interest in his own well-being but in the welfare of his trade in general. Such influences would prove beneficial alike to employed and employer. If deemed advisable, certificates could be issued to students who follow a certain prescribable course of instruction, and then should become guarantees of a skillful and desirable workman.

Whether it is possible to carry out such a plan as is here outlined at this time, is not for us to say. We should like to see a trial made, but should nothing come of it now, we feel convinced that this will prove the solution to the query introduced at the commencement of this article.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

HE (Bewick) used almost always to work with his hat on, and would only remove it for a moment when called on by a nobleman or gentleman. He also had a great habit of whistling while at his work, and was seldom seen without a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

His favorite cane was one which had belonged to his brother John, generally carrying it in his walks, and on entering his workshop had a certain place where he always put it. He was very partial to a drink of water just before leaving his workshop, in the afternoons.

He was a man of athletic build, being nearly six feet tall, and proportionately stout. He possessed great courage, and in his younger days was not slow to repay an insult with personal chastisement.

Though hard-featured and strongly marked with small-pox, his facial expression was manly and open, and his dark eyes bespoke intelligence. There is a good bust of him in the Literary and Philosophical Library, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The best portrait of him is the one painted by Ramsey, of which the engraving shown in a previous portion of these "notes," is a copy.

In 1828, Bewick visited London, but he was undoubtedly in declining health, and had lost much of his former vigor of both body and mind, and failed to become interested in almost anything he saw or heard, and he longed to return to the banks of the Tyne.

On his return to Newcastle, he appeared to enjoy his usual health and spirits for a short time, but after a brief illness he breathed his last at his home, on the Windmill Hill, Gateshead, on November 8, 1828, at the ripe age of seventy-five years. He was buried at Ovingham, near the west end of the church. An iron railing encircles his tomb. Two tablets, erected to his memory and that of his brother John, grace the exterior wall of the old church near by; the inscriptions on which are the following:

In memory of
JOHN BEWICK,
Engraver,
Who died December 5, 1795,
Aged 35 years.
His ingenuity as an
Artist
Was excelled only by his conduct
as a man.

The
Burial place
of
THOMAS BEWICK,
Engraver,
Newcastle.
Isabella, his wife,
Died 1st February, 1826,
Aged 72 years.
THOMAS BEWICK,
Died 8th November, 1828,
Aged 75 years.

On the Saturday before Bewick's death he took the block of the old horse, "Waiting for Death" to the printers, and had it proved.

The following verse appears in Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads":

"O now, that the genius of Bewick were mine,
And the skill which he learned on the banks of the Tyne;
Then the muses might deal with me just as they chose,
For I'd take my last leave both of verse and of prose."

This eloquent tribute to Bewick appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, of June, 1828:

Have we forgotten in our hurried and imperfect enumeration of wise worthies — have we forgotten

"The genius that dwells on the banks of the Tyne,"

the matchless, inimitable Bewick? No. His books lie on our parlor, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study table, and are never out of place or time. Happy old man! The delight of childhood, manhood, decaying age. A moral in every tailpiece. A sermon in every vignette. Not as one fountain flows the stream of his inspired

spirit, gurgling from the Crawley Spring, so many thousand gallons of the element every minute, and feeding but one city, our own Edinburgh. —but it rather oozes out from unnumbered springs; here from one scarcely perceptible, but in the vivid green of lonesome sward, from which it trickles away into a little mountain rill; here leaping into sudden life, as from the rock; here bubbling from a silver pool, overshadowed by a birch tree; here like a well asleep in a moss-grown cell, built by some thoughtful recluse in the old monastic day, with a few words from Scripture, or some rude engraving religious as Scripture, *omne bonum desuper; opera dei mirifica.*

Bewick's younger brother, John, was born in 1760, and was apprenticed as a wood engraver to his brother and Mr. Bailby in 1777. Among the earliest cuts known to have been engraved by John Bewick, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, are those contained in a work entitled "Emblems of Mortality," printed for T. Hodgson in 1789. These cuts are very indifferently executed, and are copies, occasionally altered for the worse, of the cuts in Holbein's "Dance of Death."

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CARING FOR HIMSELF.

BY R. M. TUTTLE.

CAN the Dakota newspaper publisher take care of himself? This is the pertinent question that was asked a few days ago at a little gathering of Dakota editors at the capital, and it was very generally decided that no class of men could do it better. But sometimes I question if this question should be answered in the affirmative. A short time ago I received a proposition from an eastern publisher to club with him. His journal sells for 50 cents a year; he would club at the ridiculously low figure of 25 cents, and would send a copy free to the editor if he would give one insertion of an inclosed article. It would have cost me 48 cents to set this article up. But sure enough, a number of papers with which I exchange had the circular printed in their columns with marvelous promptitude. It looked as though they seized the piece of copy with avidity—as a hungry dog would a leg of a turkey.

A New York house sends me a proposition every little while, which, for pure gall, is refreshing. They make, or profess to make, a press, which, from the accompanying cuts, I take to be exceedingly simple; in fact, it is about as cheap looking a machine as will be found in all press-dom. They want a given number of columns of my weekly edition for a press. The advertising space that they want for a year I regard as being worth, in cash, \$1,000. I would not sell it for less to anybody. The list price of their press is \$200; I think that for a man who wants that sort of a machine it might be worth half that figure.

I came to the conclusion, a few weeks ago, that I had not learned the lesson thoroughly of taking care of myself. I, in an unwise moment, undertook, a year or two ago, to receive subscriptions for a farm journal. I advertised the journal, in response to the suggestions of the publisher. He told me how I could increase my own circulation by a clubbing arrangement, and I took the bait. One of the new subscribers I obtained for the journal in question, when his term expired, brought to me the money for a renewal.

I duly reported this and remitted. Another year rolled around, and the subscriber brought me a postal card he had received from the paper, claiming two years' subscription, and he added, by way of parenthesis, that they had been sending him two copies a month during the year. A few letters one way and the other resulted in straightening the matter out, but not until I had made up my mind that in future all farm journals that send me seductive offers may reinforce their subscription lists by the labor of Uncle Sam's efficient postmasters rather than from my efforts.

I have come to the conclusion that there are some Dakota editors who cannot take care of themselves, and some can. I have come to the additional conclusion that editors of other territories and of the states themselves are very much like their Dakota contemporaries.

MAKING-UP.

The London *Printers' Register* gives these rules for making up. They will be appreciated by all practical printers:

It is not always convenient to make up pages as the matter is set up. When there is a possibility of the pages being overrun to any extent it is by far the easiest, and in the end the wisest plan, to pull the first proofs on galleys, leaving the make-up until the final corrections are made.

See that all the corrections are made in the galleys before attempting to make up.

Set the headlines and accompanying whites preparatory to moving the matter. It saves time, and is more business-like, to set them all at once.

If the type is small, and the matter solid, do not risk a "smash" by moving it dry. Wet it, especially around the edges. If the matter is leaded, see that all the leads are of a length corresponding to the full measure, in order to prevent the points and other letters of small bulk from slipping at the end of lines.

Have a gauge cut to the required length of the pages—either reglet, rule or slug. Make up each page with mathematical exactness, for remember that perfection of register owes much to correctness of make-up.

Pages consisting of the same number of lines are, of course, true enough; but it is always well to gauge them off, for surety's sake, taking care at the same time that no leads or whites have been left out or misplaced during correcting.

Guard against three faults:

1. Letting the last line of a page finish with a divided word.
2. Turning a single line over.
3. Having the first line of a paragraph at the bottom of the page.

Of these, turning over the last line of a paragraph is the least excusable. Nothing looks worse. Yet how often do we see a lesing line turned over in a column of news, where the make-up is easy and the white plentiful. Two or three leads taken out or inserted would alter it either way. Anything may do for a paper—especially a provincial paper—but it is wrong, nevertheless. If possible, limit the number of turnover lines to three, except when the second line happens to be a full one. Such minute considerations improve the appearance of bookwork.

Always let a paragraph commence with two lines at the bottom of a page, and not one only, if it can be managed. It is often preferable to see a page a line long or a line short to cover an awkward "fall," though this remedy should always be avoided when not imperative.

Some would prefer the alternative plan of spacing out the paragraphs.

In making up poetry, try and get all the rhyming lines to fall on the same page. Four-line verses or couplets should not be divided, nor, indeed, should any verse if it could be helped. Do not, however, be led into the opposite (and worse) blunder of creating great gaps of white to bring about this result.



GOOD-BYE.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

FATHER DUTCH OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IN August, 1852, while sauntering along Randolph street, east of Clark, on a warm summer's day, a sign or bulletin, hanging out at the bottom of a stair which led up to the second story, attracted my attention. It read, "Compositors Wanted." So up I went, and while walking through the passage leading to the rear building, a door opened and a woman emerged, facing me with the interrogation, "Are you a printer?" "Yes," I answered. "Then go to my foreman and he will set you to work," she further said, and went inward, shutting the door, which prevented me from seeing what kind of a room she occupied. I was not prepared for being questioned by a lady as to my business, from my antiquated ideas as to a woman's place.

My first impression of the lady was not one of admiration. Had she been an angel in disguise, I would have thought she was out of her sphere. The expression "my" foreman, seemed enough to satisfy me that the work would not suit my Old World ideas. I surmised that they must be awfully hard up for men in this small town when a woman had to exercise the imperious role of a commander. On I went, however, until I found a room studded with frames and cases and a stone in the center; also a man wearing a white beaver sitting on the stone, quietly smoking a fragrant Havana. "Do you want to set type?" saluted my ears, as I gazed around at the silent space, "Perhaps," I replied. "There was a lady accosted me in the passage, who said that her foreman would give me a case," I continued. "Oh! yes," he went on, "there are plenty of cases, and you can go to work right away." I thought it was my turn now to ask questions. With that idea in my head, I said, "What's come of all the hands?" "They're on strike," was answered. "What for?" "They want their money," the foreman responded. Whew! "If I went to work, do you think I would get mine?" I asked him. "Don't know," he coolly replied, and puffed away at his favorite cigar. I turned around and left the solitary occupant of the *Commercial Advertiser* office to his quiet cogitations and enjoyment of smoke. In the passage, the door again opened and the lady asked me if I wanted work. This was coming to the point. "If I should want a job, I will call again," I answered. I never called, nor did I ever see the lady or the man with the white hat afterward, to my knowledge.

On inquiring of a friend as to the office I had been into, where a lady was the boss, "Oh!" said he, "that is where Father Dutch holds out. He's away just now, at La Salle, reporting the gathering at the opening of the new railroad bridge over the river at that town, and his wife is acting in his absence." Brave woman. I then modified my opinion of her outward appearance in consideration of her inward, ambitious spirit. The opening of the bridge referred to was a matter of considerable importance at the time. Leading men and editors from all the country towns were participating in the ceremony. The contractor and builder of the bridge, George Barnet, had earned wealth and reputation from his connection with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which George Smith, the banker, helped to pull through to a finish.

In 1849, cholera visited Chicago as it had seriously affected other places. Many public men, Father Dutch among the rest, gave whisky the credit of encouraging the ravages of the dreaded scourge. He thereupon became a prohibitionist. The question was freely canvassed then as it is spoken of now, without the changing tactics that are followed out by the brewery corporations of New York, as they invest millions in saloons, which plan may operate here to a less extent. Five years after this, Father Dutch went around with a petition to enlarge the liberty of the liquid referred to, when he came across the Rev. A. M. Stewart, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Fulton street, and a parley was the consequence. Mr. Stewart was astonished at finding the petitioner standing on the other side, and exclaimed, "Oh! Father Dutch! Father Dutch! What's this I find you doing?" "Oh! well, you know, Mr. Stewart," slyly retorted the ever-ready Father, "there

is always two sides to a question." Mr. Stewart did not forget that, as afterward I heard him repeat the conference, and with glee he raised his voice to a higher key as he sung out "Oh! Father Dutch! Father Dutch."

Finance was the great hobby of Father Dutch and the *Commercial Advertiser*, its exponent. Whether he had the erudition of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, or Hugh McCulloch, I would not venture to assert, but he continued to the end his favorite theme. The subject was one, however, that considerably exercised business men before the war in figuring out what a pocketful of southern state bank bills might be worth in the morning as they flung their trousers' over the back of a chair on going to bed at night.

The Caledonian Club was favored with a lecture by Father Dutch one evening in the Metropolitan Hall, Robert Herve, the learned lawyer, being in the chair. After warming up to the weighty subject of money, and considering how the ancients enjoyed their shekels, he commenced quoting Latin from Horace, as indicating a deep knowledge of the abstruse question. He might, with more propriety, have spoken to the club in Gaelic. As he commenced the next verse, the audience expressed dissatisfaction by stamping their feet and clapping their hands. This he mistook for encouragement, and he flung verse after verse at his audience until he found the chairman taking an innocent smile to himself at his heroic effort to enlighten with a foreign tongue the sons of the heathen.

It was only some months before he died, while he was an employé of the postoffice, that I had the pleasure of being button-holed by Father Dutch, at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. He was not slow to talk, for he had so much to say rehearsing his struggles in the newspaper business during a long series of years, the financial question being above all other issues. To listen and hear the affectionate words he breathed forth about his departed wife and the great loss he had sustained in being torn from her side was enough to break me down instead of the old man eloquent. Time slid away unconsciously until my cooling feet warned me of a chill. Words would fail to fill the aching void in the kindly heart of the mourning Father, and with a shake of the hand I bade the genial soul a solemn, sad "good-bye."

INDEX MAKING.

"What," I am sometimes asked, "is the least troublesome way of making an index?" Can the plan I follow be bettered? It may be assumed that the index to be manufactured is not of a special nature, requiring subdivisions of subjects. Galley slips being obviously useless for the purpose, one must wait until a complete proof of the book, "made up" into numbered pages, is to hand. Beginning at chapter one, the author carefully dictates to a shorthand amanuensis every separate item and its page, completing cross-references as the work proceeds, and bearing in mind that a good index cannot be too full. When the last page is reached, the amanuensis will write out the references, leaving a blank line between each, on sheets of ruled paper of uniform size. A second assistant will then call over the whole of the written-out references and cross-references, which will be carefully checked by the book.

During the progress of this tedious business, and in fact until the index is completed, the author may be a man of leisure.

Mistakes corrected, the sheets are scissored through the blank lines into separate slips, and each placed under its own letter in an open case divided into compartments marked from A to Z. Such a case, made of cloth or leather, with collapsible gusset pockets, may be got for two or three shillings. All the A slips are now taken out, arranged in proper sequence (Aa, Ab, etc.), and pasted in their proper order on one side of sheets of paper of uniform size, which for the printer's guidance should be consecutively numbered. The other letters follow, and, with perhaps as little trouble to the author as he could reasonably expect, the work comes to an end. The written slips having been previously checked, the index, when in type, can be safely corrected from them, and the wearisome task avoided of separately looking up in the book every reference for verification.—*Andrew W. Tuer, in the Leadenhall Press.*

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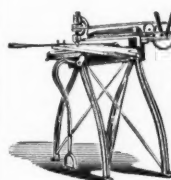
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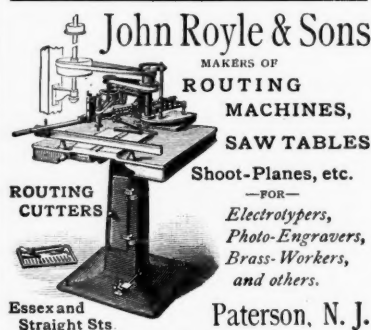
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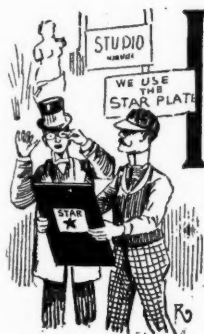
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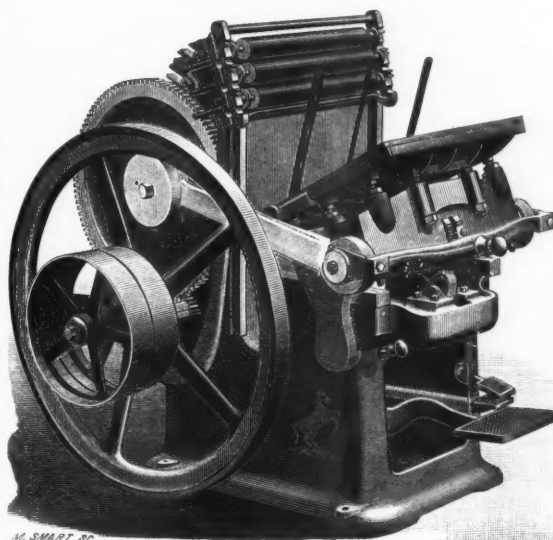
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Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pennsylvania. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa., paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., manufacturers of paper folding machinery for all classes of work. Dealers in printing machinery. Office, 150 Nassau street, P. O. Box 3070, New York. Shops, Millbury, Mass.

INK IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Ullman, Sigmund, 51 Maiden lane, New York.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Eneue, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents Illinois Type Founding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, California.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Thalmann, B. St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wilson (W. D.) Printing Ink Co., Limited, 140 William street, S. E. cor. Fulton st., New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thomson. 154 Monroe st., Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style Noiseless Liberty Press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Model Press Company, Limited, The, 912 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the New Model Job Press. Three sizes, \$65, \$110 and \$175.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the Challenge and Old Style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, 33 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of the Challenge and Advance paper cutters.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H. & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of "Old Berkshire Mills" first-class linen ledger and writing papers.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin street, Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago, book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. Fine writing papers, linens, ledgers, bonds, etc.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest photo-engraving establishment in the world.

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co., 20 Cliff street, New York. J. E. Rhodes, president. Highest order of mechanical engraving.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president. A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrolytters, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrolytters, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, Manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The Standard and the Durable.

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, The, 421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specialty, manufacturer of roller composition. Rochester agent for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printer's tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co. and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

QUOINS.

Hempel's Patent Steel Quoins, found at all dealers in printers' materials in the world. Hempel & Dingens, manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUBBER STAMPS AND NUMBERING MACHINES.

Blakely, Geo. R., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. Numbering machines for checks, orders, paging, etc. Metal bodied type, self inkers, daters, etc. Circulars free.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beckman street, New York.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only typefoundry in British America. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey, Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest west of Chicago. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

Union Type Foundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Nuernberger Bros., 76 Market street, room 311, Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrolytters, photo and wood engravers.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'g Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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— IMPORTER OF —

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS,

Bronze Powders of every Shade and Grade. Pure Bleached Linseed Varnishes. Specialties in Dry Colors.

THE largest assortment of News, Job, Book, Cut, Poster and Finest Colored Inks in the country. Fine Black and Colored Inks at \$1.50 per lb., and upward, are furnished in collapsible tubes, each holding one-quarter pound, in which they always keep ready for use until used up. This mode of putting up Inks has proved successful, and of the greatest advantage to printers.

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SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

419 S. Eleventh St., OMAHA, NEB.

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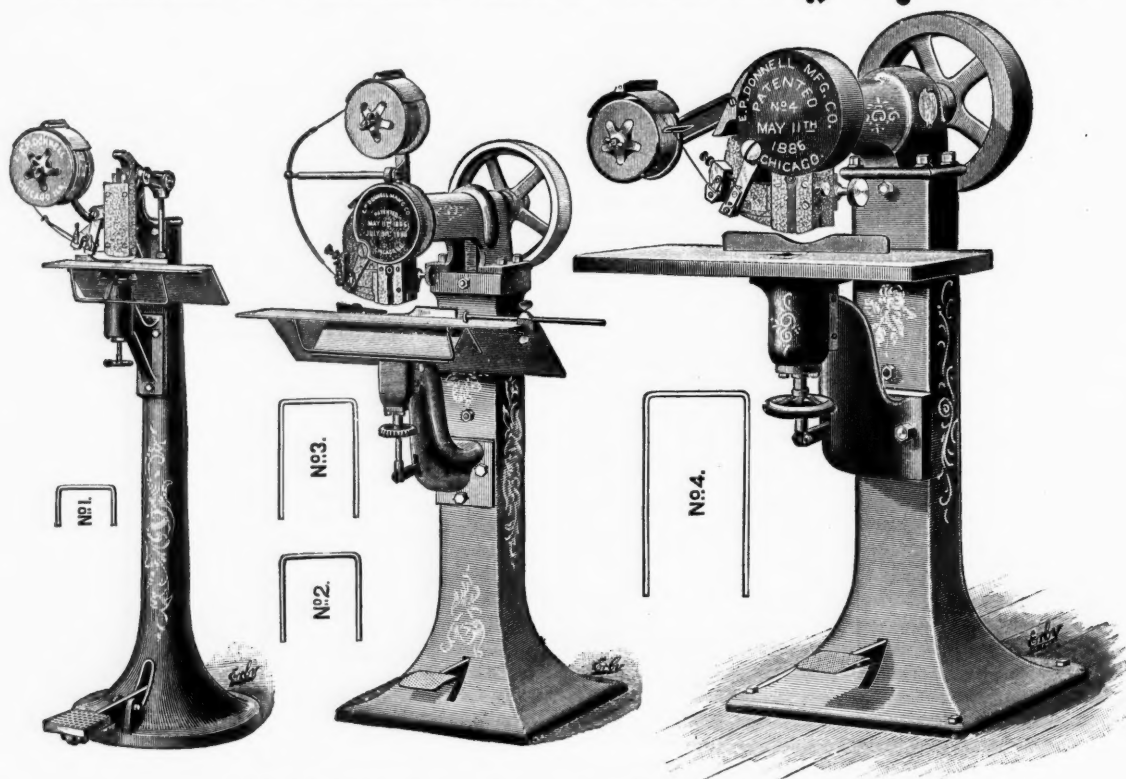
MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY, BOSTON, CENTRAL, CLEVELAND
AND MANHATTAN FOUNDRIES.

WESTERN BRANCH THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF CHICAGO.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY BARGAIN SHEET.

Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines.



(See full length of Staples, of each Machine, in above cuts.)

No. 1.—Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching, price, \$150	
No. 2.—Power “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	300
No. 3.— “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	400
No. 4.—Extra heavy, flat wire only, — — — — — — — —	600

These machines form, drive and clinch a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one and one-eighth inches thick through the back of saddle.

THERE ARE NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER. NO CLOGGING UP WITH STAPLES.

PRICE—Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.—guaranteed. Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

327 & 329 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Government Printing Office.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1888.

The old Printing and Binding Machinery described below is for sale at this Office:

- 1 Rotary Pasteboard Cutter.
- 3 Rotary Card Cutters.
- 1 Rotary Card Cutter, Small.
- 1 Patent Back-forming Machine.
- 1 Case Bender.
- 1 Guard Folder, Large.
- 1 Guard Folder, Small.
- 1 Leather Skiving Machine.
- 1 Perforating Machine.
- 2 Numbering Machines, Small Single.
- 1 Numbering Machine, Single Head (or Pager).
- 2 Wire Stitching Machines.
- 1 Thread Stitching Machine.
- 1 Acme Cutting Machine (Broken).
- 2 Calendering Machines.
- 1 Small Steam Chest for Stereotypers' use.
- 1 Stereotypers' Casting Box (Papier Mache Process).
- 1 Curved Plate Shaving Machine.
- 1 Lead Shaving Machine.
- 1 Jig Saw and Mortising Machine.
- 1 Emery Knife Grinder.

Parties desiring any of the above Machinery will please submit prices therefor to the Public Printer. Opportunity to examine the same will be afforded upon application at this office.

TH. E. BENEDICT,

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Best and Cheapest Bronze
for Calendar Printers.



Price, \$1.50 per Pound.

.....The Best is Always the Cheapest.....

THE SHERIDAN

CUTTING MACHINES,

BOOK TRIMMERS,

EMBOSSING MACHINES

STAND AT THE HEAD.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.,

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK AND MACHINERY,

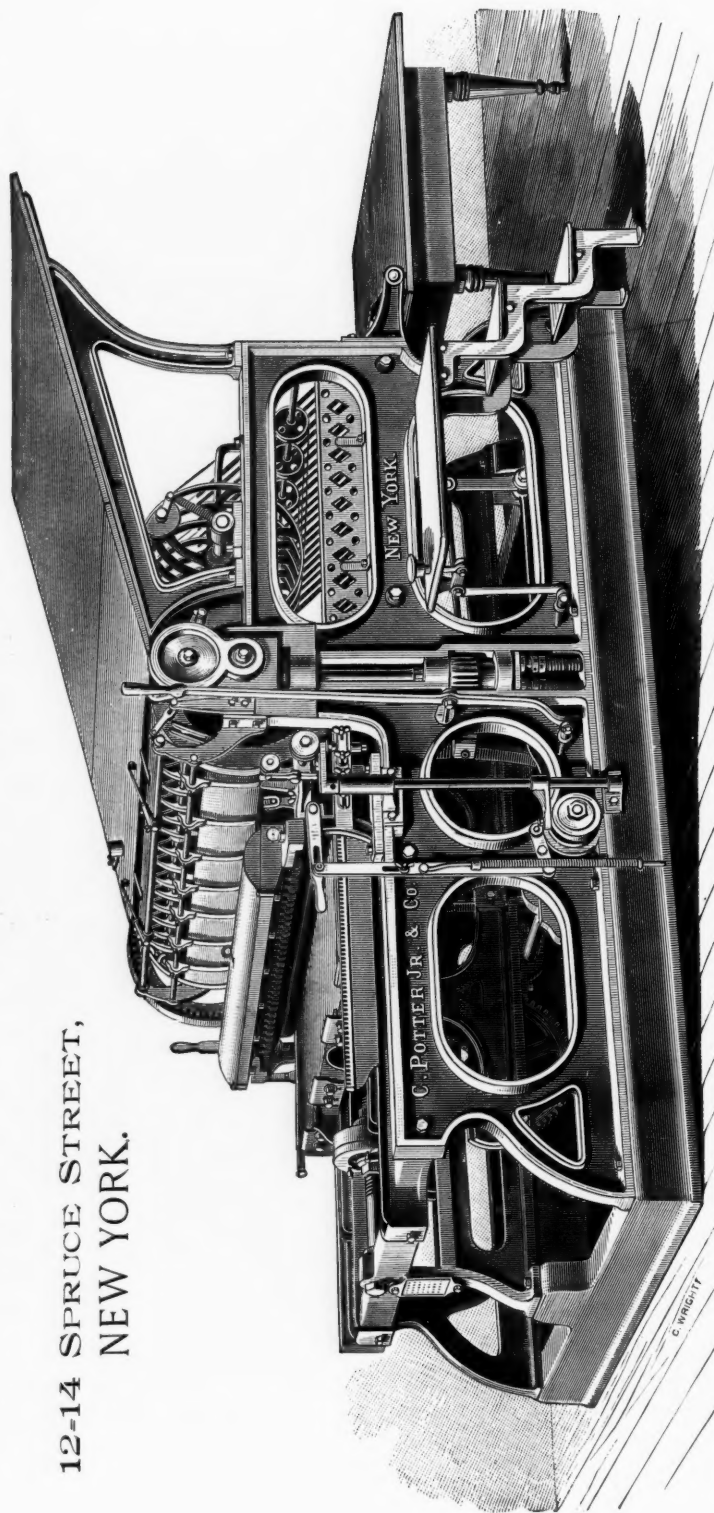
— WESTERN AGENTS, —

306 Locust Street, ST. LOUIS.

182 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S

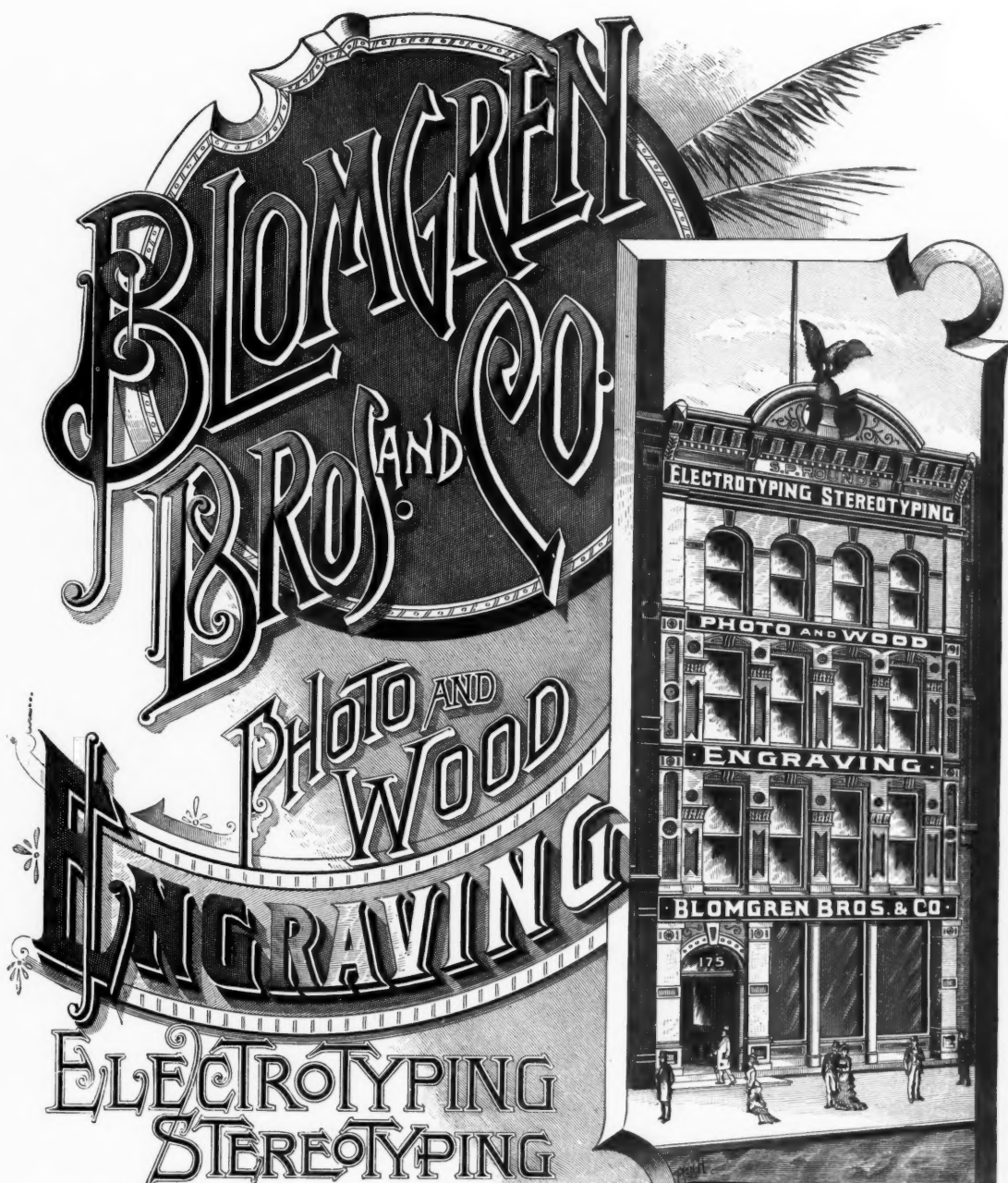
12-14 SPRUCE STREET,
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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

WESTERN AGENTS: H. HARTT & CO., 65 THIRD AVE., CHICAGO.



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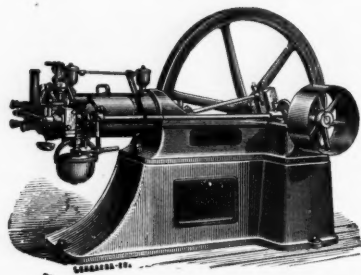
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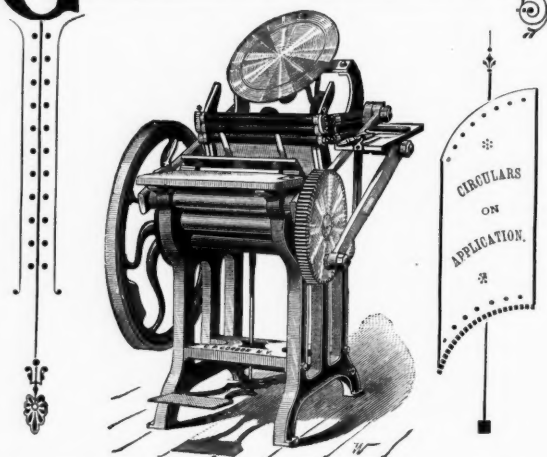
Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE
Per Cent LESS GAS than DOING THE SAME WORK.

THE NEW STYLE

GORDON PRESS.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

THE ELM CITY COUNTER



Accuracy and Durability Guaranteed.

GEORGE E. IVES,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

H. H. LATHAM,
MACHINERY DEPOT,
318 Dearborn St., CHICAGO,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS'
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CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES,
HAND PRESSES,
MAILING MACHINES, FOLDING MACHINES,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, CASES, STANDS, CABINETS,
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NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,
TABLE SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS,
ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS, SCORING MACHINES,
STANDING PRESSES, JOB BACKERS,
STABBING MACHINES,
RIVAL PAPER CUTTERS,
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES,
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SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Machinery and Material,

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CHICAGO STANDS AND DRYING RACKS,

DEVOS' PAT. LEAD AND SLUG RACK,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture, Reglet,
Imposing Stones, etc.

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TELEPHONE 1745.

CHICAGO.

LISTEN!

We want the attention of Printers, Bookbinders and Engravers.

WE are continually striving to meet the demands of the trades to which we cater and flatter ourselves that we are fairly successful. We have lately begun the manufacture of End-Wood Type, and are now prepared to furnish either **HOLLY** or **END-WOOD TYPE**, at prices which will surprise the consumer and still leave a satisfactory profit for us.

ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

Turkey, Boxwood or Maple of selected quality and superior finish.

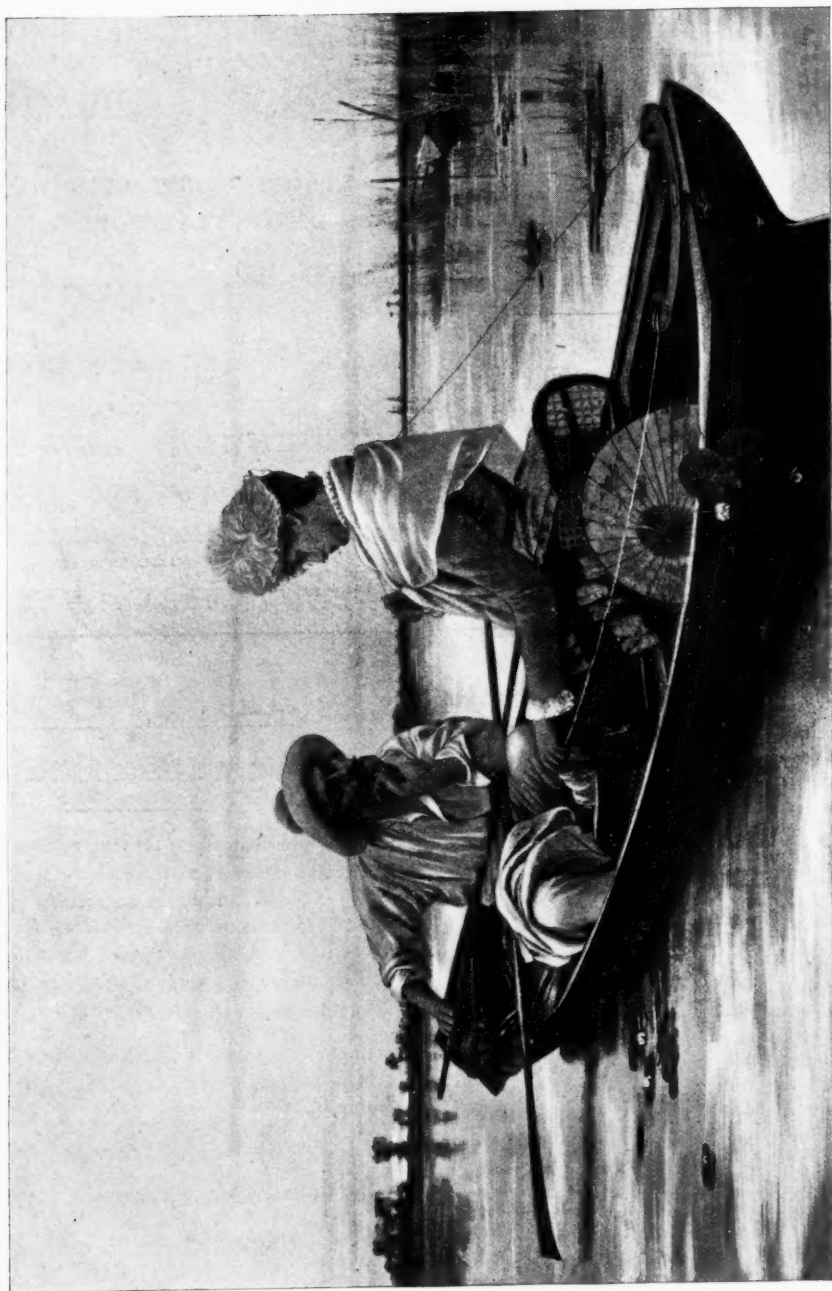
ELEGANT CABINETS AND STANDS.

Our new Polhemus Cabinet surpasses anything put upon the market in points of utility and beauty. The ideal book compositors' Cabinet. The High Art Cabinet of the trade.

We manufacture a complete line of Printers' Wood Goods, and carry a complete line of Tools and Appliances. Send for our Catalogue and let us furnish you with our figures on anything you may want in our line.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.



BOATING SCENE.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscut & West Engraving Company,
907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REMEDY WANTED.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, December 27, 1888.

If you will kindly give me space in your valuable journal, I would like to draw the attention of printers generally to the *modus operandi* of type manufacturers, in this and other countries, in selling to the trade. I have had my special attention directed to this matter by Mr. J. W. Jefferson, an old and true exponent of the "art preservative of all arts," and doubtless there are many others the world over, who have given the matter more or less attention. I have before me a series of condensed runic, one font of which contains six cap "A's" and ten lower case "a's." Now, after purchasing this font (or perhaps the series) I find myself hopelessly "balked" the first time I attempt to set up a line, inasmuch as the caps are almost useless, for the reason that the six "A's" with two and three of each of the other letters of the alphabet are about all there is to the font. Why is it that the manufacturers do not give us something like an even supply of letters—for instance, six "A's," six "L's," six "O's," and so on to the end of the alphabet? The same thing applies to all jobbing letters. If, in order to do this, they have to increase the cost to the purchaser, the pleasure of being able to set up a line will offset any figure the extra expense would cut. It looks to my mind very much like a system of petty fraud, and a remedy should be brought about at once. Will you give us an article on the subject in your next issue? Yours truly,

A. D. B.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, January 7, 1889.

As it is so seldom we see any correspondence in reference to Toronto, or, in fact, Canada, in general, in THE INLAND PRINTER, I have taken it upon myself to write a few lines hoping you will not reject a little information from the Queen City. Trade is very fair at present, with brighter prospects. Warwick & Sons have secured the government printing, and before long will be taking on more hands.

The proprietors of the *Mail* job department are contemplating starting a branch office in Montreal, which will, however, only give employment to three or four hands at first. This firm also has control of the *Hamilton Spectator*, as well as a job office in St. Thomas.

Edward Clarke has been proclaimed Mayor of Toronto for 1889, and general satisfaction is felt everywhere. "Ned" is a member of No. 91, that body, a year ago, manifesting the esteem in which he was held by presenting him with an illuminated address, nicely printed on satin, and handsomely framed, the work receiving complimentary remarks from many of the papers in this city.

A labor directory has just been issued here, compiled up to December 21, by J. P. Griffin, a member of Toronto union. This directory is printed on card 11 by 14 inches, and contains the different labor organizations of Canada, together with the date of meeting, where held, and the name of the secretary. This work will no doubt be welcomed by union men everywhere.

The office of Hunter, Rose & Co. has been declared union once more. This firm has been in opposition to the union since 1872, and is considered a big victory for 91.

O. H. P.

IMPORTANT TO LITHOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, December 27, 1888.

We beg to call your attention to the new invention in the line of substitutes for lithographic stones, which is exciting the minds of all lithographers and dealers in lithographic stones in this country.

There have certainly a good many processes made their appearance to replace the costly genuine lithographic stones by an artificial plate, but so far none of them has succeeded beyond anything but a short living existence. From the results, however, which have been obtained

from the new lithographic zinc plate of Mr. Oscar Kindermann, in Eutritzsch-Leipsic, patented in the United States, under No. 237,582, it appears that they beat everything that has been brought out in this line hitherto. The plates are not to be compared to those which are coated with a layer of artificial stone, because they are only prepared in so simple a chemical way, that they can be made without much contrivance in every printing establishment. They are particularly adapted to original transfers as well as for originals in pen and crayon work on both steam and hand press; engraving can also be done on these plates and printed direct from the original on the steam press.

Large editions have been printed already from one and the same plate, with the result that even after five thousand copies have been taken, which a stone would not stand, design and plate are without the least injury and still in splendid working order.

We have made arrangements with the inventor for the exclusive sale of both plates and patent in the United States, and will with pleasure give any further information that may be required.

Yours very respectfully,

BERGER & WIRTH.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the Editor:

ST. JOHN, December 26, 1888.

At this season of the year man's better nature generally "wells up" in thankfulness, from sentiment or some other cause. Whatever is the reason I am not prepared to say, but such is the fact. Taking a bird's-eye view of the printer's trade in St. John for the past year, we have nothing to complain of. Work has been good, and all hands seemed to have got a share, both in job and newspaper offices. Wages have remained steady, with no signs of fluctuation either way. At present work is fair.

During the past week we have had a couple of Christian acts. The proprietors of the *Globe* always made a practice of presenting the "married men" in the office with turkeys, but this year they extended their generosity and all employees fared alike. The *Sun* employees were also recipients of birds for their Christmas dinners. May the good work continue.

The new evening paper, *Gazette*, is still running, and claims that it has come to stay. Its style is something out of the general run in our city. It is antagonistic to the *Globe*, and says all sorts of things about its contemporary, while the *Globe* holds its peace.

A number of the newspapers issued the usual "Christmas Supplements," but unlike other years they were "made to order" out of boiler plate. The choice selections (?) were served up like boarding-house hash, for nearly every supplement contained the same "selected and original stories," and such stuff. The story is told of a singing master who, when he heard a new pupil try to sing, fell upon his knees, and lifting up his hands cried, "Merciful heavens! what did I ever do to deserve this?" so in like manner the general public might ask: What sin has been committed that such trash is imposed upon us, and how long are we to suffer? But a day of reckoning is surely coming, and the sufferings of Dante's characters in his "Inferno" will be bliss to the pangs that that patient humanity will yet inflict upon the publishers of the "best productions in boiler plate of famous authors."

In a recent number of *Progress* appeared an article about Colonel James Domville in connection with his transactions at a "bucket shop." The paper said that Domville bought stocks on margin at New York, and dropped \$600, but when the colonel looked into the matter he found that if the bucket shop had acted square he would have been "in," therefore he would take the law on them, but the proprietors paid a sum of money to keep quiet. The colonel met Mr. Carter, editor of *Progress*, on the street, and wanted to know by what authority his name was used, but getting no satisfaction, he undertook to wallop the editor. The accounts published as to the result of the conflict are very different. The editor holds he had the best of it, while others maintain when the colonel fell it was next to impossible to see the heels of his opponent. However, the affair has created a little stir. The colonel is bound to have "blud," and a couple of days ago again attacked the editor. Nothing serious, however, happened. Domville at one time was quite an important personage; he ran a bank, which was a bad

thing for the public; he also sat in the house of commons, but now, alas! his greatness has departed, and only the spurs remain.

St. John union is doing well, and the ranks are being welded together. A committee has been appointed to prepare plans for celebrating the anniversary, and next month the boys will sit at the round table, loaded with the kindly fruits of the earth, and eat and—no, not drink—be merry with song, music and story.

Yours,
WIDE-AWAKE.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor:

MONTREAL, January 5, 1889.

The *Montreal Daily Post*, printed and published by a joint stock company, has been in financial difficulties since the early part of December. A sale of the newspaper and effects of the company was held on Friday last, and Mr. John P. Whelan purchased the same. The new proprietor is an enterprising man, and will at once put the *Post* on a sound financial basis. A complete new outfit of type and machinery is being purchased to replace the old. The craft in general hope to see the *Post* under the new management flourish in the field of sound honest journalism, and be as good a friend to the union printers as heretofore.

Work for the past six weeks has been good owing to holiday work, but is somewhat slack just now. The morning and evening papers are crowded with subs at present, but in a couple of weeks, when parliament sits at Ottawa, many of them will go there. The newspaper scale is 28 cents for day and 32 cents for evening; fair wages are made at that. The book and job printers and pressmen, however, are not well paid. The average of the wages earned by the best are \$10 per week, with a rare exception of \$11 to a very old hand. The living here is very expensive as house rent takes at least a fourth of what a man earns, besides paying the taxes. The workingmen have organized into an association, called "The Tenant's Defense Association," to protest against levying the taxes mostly on the workingman. Their membership is increasing rapidly, and they have already got some of the city council preaching their doctrine.

Typographical Union No. 176 is in a good financial condition. Several new members are initiated at each meeting.

The *Gazette* office has lately added another two-revolution Campbell, and is now putting in a Cox "Duplex" perfecting press, same as appeared on the first page of the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The weather is not very favorable for our carnival in February. The river not being frozen over, the ice is taken from the canals to build the ice palace with. The winter has been a very open one so far. The coldest day we have had was 15° below zero. A big time is expected.

J. P. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 5, 1889.

The printing business at this point is in a splendid condition, and prospects are favorable for a continuation of the rush for some time to come. The Apostolic Guide Publishing Company purchased the defunct *Sunday News* plant, and removed their headquarters from Cincinnati to this city.

Col. E. Polk Johnson, managing editor of the *Courier-Journal*, was today appointed public printer for the State of Kentucky, by Governor Buckner, to succeed Dr. John D. Woods, resigned. He will take charge of the office next Monday.

The *Labor Record* was compelled to go the road nine-tenths of the labor papers go. It could not live on glory, and its owner, Mr. Lew B. Brown, who had made of it an extremely bright paper, was forced to make an assignment. Mr. W. H. Munnell, who conducted the Louisville *Democrat* for many years, concluded that he would do better as an evangelist than as an editor, and his paper is now known as a thing of the past.

The Anzeiger Company had quite a serious accident about three weeks ago, and it was a miracle that at least eight lives were not lost. The three-story building in which their pressroom is situated collapsed, burying the new double-cylinder Hoe press that was put in less than three months ago, together with a new engine and folding machine.

Those employed in the pressroom had not been out of the building five minutes when the accident happened. They are rebuilding, and have sent what is left of the press to New York for repairs.

President L. T. Davidson, of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, was complimented with being elected councilman by a handsome majority at the election last month.

Mr. Henry Sweeney, foreman of Clark & Longley's pressroom, of Chicago, spent Christmas here at his home. Chicago air seems to agree with Henry.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, of the Campbell Press Company, was in town yesterday, with orders for quite a number of presses in his pocket, taken at Frankfort and Lexington.

Mr. Fred E. Loeffler, late with the Standard Printing Ink Works, has taken charge of the pressroom of the F. C. Nunemacher Co. After eight months' trial he concluded that a pressroom was a much more congenial place than being on the road.

Mr. Eugene Bell, for many years identified with the Orphanage Printing Office, has branched out for himself, and has secured splendid quarters in the Johnson building, on Main and Fourth streets.

The *Southern Trade Gazette* has ceased to exist, owing, no doubt, to a lack of patronage from an unappreciative public.

While in St. Louis recently, your correspondent learned that considerable progress has been made looking to a federation of all of the trades allied to the printing trade in that city. This is as it should be, and will, without doubt, be of great benefit to each of the organizations taking part in it, and organizations in other cities would do well to keep an eye on this federation and pattern after it.

The *Republican Star*, contrary to numerous predictions, continues to exist, and from all accounts is on the high road to success. It is owned by four of the striking compositors from the *Courier-Journal*.

Mr. Val. Roth has retired from the firm of Charlton, Roth & Co., and the firm now is Charlton & Stoeppeler.

C. F. T.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1889.

Since my last a number of changes have taken place in this city. We have had a fight against the *Daily States* for upward of two years, and in August last the *Daily News* was lost to us; and notwithstanding the fact that the International Typographical Union in a measure condemns members of other unions going into a town where there is trouble, our city has been flooded with the traveling fraternity for more than two months. Some of these, however, finding no El Dorado here, have departed, but we have too many here yet, for we have many of our own men, who are so situated that they are unable to go elsewhere, here idle.

I am told that in St. Louis many of the chapels have resolved that no regular can work over five days a week, so as to enable the poor sub to eke out an existence. In our opinion this is a wise move, and would it were universal. Heretofore it has been the poor sub who has suffered when a strike took place, or an unusually large number of tourists arrived in a certain town. Let the regular divide his work with the sub; he can afford it, and if he does not willingly do it, make him do it. What inducements are there to men to stand on the street corner, hungry, and maintain prices for certain men who *always* have situations.

We would advise all union men to stay away from this city. The printing business is in a terribly bad condition, and as far in the future as we can see it will be so. This city is so situated that a printer reaching here without money is obliged to deprive the home subs (I say subs in a positive manner) or else walk out of town.

While we have not won the fight on the *States*, which has been a long one, we are satisfied that they are feeling our force, and we are sanguine of ultimate success.

Mr. W. A. Kernaghan and Hon. John Fitzpatrick purchased the plant of the *Daily News* on Saturday last, and on Monday they had a force of union men at work on said paper.

Mr. W. H. Dumas, who, in 1857, was vice-president of this union, left, with a great deal of apparent satisfaction to himself, for the Soldiers' Home in Ohio. He carried with him the regrets of nearly every

printer; yet they are glad, for he had long since become too decrepit to care for himself, and, as he put it, he "will get three drinks a day in the Home."

E. A. Saunier is dead. Many will learn this with sorrow, for none came here but to form a deep attachment for the old "judge." No. 17 also mourns the death of H. W. Weaver and W. Schmidt.

Respectfully,

D. F. Y.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1889.

The wood engravers were threatened with extinction a few years ago, but they will not "extinct." The new processes have made wonderful claims, and have in a wonderful way substantiated them; but there are limits beyond which the new processes cannot go. They have greatly enlarged the field for that kind of work. They have made a demand which nothing but their processes can supply; they have rendered a service which no other agency could have rendered, and have developed a degree of taste and efficiency which is creditable to them, but the wood engraver still remains. His services are in greater request than heretofore. He can do what no process can do, no matter how complete it may be; skill, no matter in what craft or vocation it may be found cannot be driven out. It is a permanent factor.

I have before me a circular of another patent process or photo-engraving company against which I wish to enter a protest. It is like all others that I have ever seen, i. e., made up of reproductions of very fine wood engravings. Now, this strikes me as a very mean theft, for in taking these specimens they take the brains and skill of those whom their lying and stealing are most injuring, and they are lying to the trade by purporting that they can produce such results, when they know they cannot do so without the aid of the original wood cut. If they are honest and truthful let them show only what they produce from the whole cloth, namely, from the direct photograph or from their pen-drawings, and let the public choose between them and the wood engraver.

John A. Greenleaf, of Lewiston, Maine, has just closed a contract with the Shawmut Fiber Company for the erection of the largest pulp mill in the United States, if not in the world. It is to be built at Somerset Mills, Maine, and ex-Governor A. H. Rice, of this state, is one of the projectors of the enterprise. The buildings will be nine in number.

Who will be public printer? A dozen or more good men have been named in various localities, and have had their respective indorsements. Typographical Union No. 2 lately indorsed Henry C. Dunlap of this city for the office. All Philadelphia is at its back, but Philadelphia is not the whole country.

The National Copyright Association which was recently held in Boston was well attended by publishers and publishing interests in this section of the country. Some of the printers have been circulating objections against the movement which is being pushed by the association. The Typographical Union of New York has denounced it, and hopes that the movement will come to naught, on the grounds that the best reading matter will not be obtainable without paying for it.

"Wanted, Compositors," is an advertisement frequently met with in some of our daily papers. To all appearances work is abundant, especially in offices that have an established run of work. Some few who do particularly fine work are crowded. In order to avoid the bitter competition in printing offices and pressrooms some printers are making a specialty of particularly fine work where they can secure the coöperation of publishers; they certainly succeed, but it costs money. Some of our trade publications are models of neatness and elegance, the very best paper and ink being used. The finest advertisements are displayed, and in this work there is a general ability displayed. The presswork is first-class and the general appearance of some of our publications command the highest respect from an artistic point.

In fact, there is a departure in fine printing work and presswork. For years past we have given, perhaps, too little attention to art in printing. Competition is showing itself in this direction. *Puck*, by the way, is an example of what can be done, also the publication issued in Atlanta, *Dixie*, considering the place it comes from, as printers and

publishers in the South have in times past been driven to neglecting the artistic side. The publishers of this paper deserve credit for what they are doing. Very likely this spirit of excellence will develop itself, and a great many trade, technical and other like journals will be compelled to reorganize their offices and put in new type. Some of our trade publications are simply horrible, yet not as to their make-up, but as to the kind of type used.

Our Mr. Handy had a little \$1,500 fire at his house in West Philadelphia, and lost papers and things. Our editors are not making much stir. They are not overdoing themselves editorially. There is nothing to incite them to deeds of daring at present. No great political issues are up. Scandals are scarce, and sensational material is almost out of the question. Last week we gave columns to the description telling how one poor Dutchman killed another. We are in need of material, of something to write about. There seems to be a dearth all over the country. Even foreign publications have nothing to write or talk about. The Parnell business and the Paris Exposition are flat issues. Over in New York everything is moving along in a quiet way. Trade publications prosper and four or five new ones will start in time for the spring trade. All the old concerns are doing well. Trade journalism is prospering better than ever. Two new textile journals have started in this city.

The printers' unions are making but little stir; wages are satisfactory. The spirit of unionism is strong as ever, but in the absence of any occasion for agitation there appears to be an indifference which is only on the surface. Philadelphia expects to have a representative in the cabinet. A storekeeper and a banker are the favorites. Both young men.

Philadelphia is gradually taking a forward place not only in book publishing but in literary matters, particularly in what one might term the heavy sort. Its medical, law and historical publications possess recognized merit among scholars and literary men. Lippincott's continue to bring out their usual supply. There is very little of the trashy order emanating from the presses of this city. The bible houses are quite busy furnishing the markets of the country with their special literature, and the publishers of encyclopedias are doing a good business. Printers engaged on catalogue work are turning out some of the finest ever published. The paper makers are running their factories full time, and prices for all kinds of mill products are about as high as they have been at any time within the past twelve months. More or less machinery is coming in all the time. Our paper machinery makers are crowded with work; the combinations in the trade are helping to keep competition under control.

M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, Md., January 3, 1889.

In reading the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, I have been very sensibly impressed with its spirit of fairness, not only in its editorial utterances, but in giving space readily elsewhere to the "plain talk" of both employer and employé. This is as it should be. The bane of many journals of today that claim to be published in the interest of the industrial classes, and some of another persuasion as well, is the total ignoring the fact that there are two sides to a question. These, from fear of offending a certain class of readers, admit only *ex parte* evidence, and from such testimony, extract material to give shape and form to editorial comment. I here refer principally to a certain class of publications known as labor papers, but admit at the same time a number of worthy exceptions.

New Year's Day was most inviting for outdoor exercise, and being down town among the newspaper offices, I took occasion to drop into the *Sun*. (No pun intended.) The underground world of this journal is truly a labyrinth, where one unfamiliar with its devious ways might find it difficult to reach the upper air without a guide. The two large latest improved Hoe presses here, with a capacity each of 24,000 an hour, are said to be insufficient to meet the demand of increasing business. When Virginia's colored pulpit orator says that "de sun do move," he makes no mistake, if any reference is made to Baltimore's luminary. One of Edison's dynamos, the first introduced in this city, lights the establishment throughout, and one man is especially employed in its manipulation. The top story of this iron building has just been fitted up for a composing room, a visit to which will well repay anyone

interested in the art preservative, such is the complete outfit in every particular appertaining to first-class newspaper appointments. The *Sun* came out a few days ago in a brand new outfit of type, the total number of pieces of its new font, weighing 20,000 pounds, count up to 13,000,000. Thirty years ago, seventeen compositors were all-sufficient to set up the matter, today the *Sun* employs eighty typesetters in getting out the paper. There is no coffinmaker employed on the *Sun*, neither will a blacksmith remain long, but the man who sets up the obituaries, who has set 'em up for the past thirty-nine years, had his little joke with me as I paused for a moment in front of his case. His name is James H. Haddinger, and while not an undertaker, as he facetiously remarked, says he is not altogether separated from mortuary matter. There are thirty printers engaged on this journal who have worked on it regularly for the past thirty years. Notably among this number is W. T. Stansbury, who assisted in getting out the first number, over fifty years ago. He set up the first telegram that came to the paper (three lines). It was also the first dispatch sent over the wires to any paper, and came from the national capital. Stansbury, who is seventy-two years of age, sets up agate without winking, and has never used glasses. The chapel honor him on his birthdays by holding a special meeting, and passing complimentary resolutions, wishing the "vet." type many happy returns, etc. John M. Ziegler is foreman of the composing room, and has been employed on the *Sun* for thirty-seven years. All the compositors on the paper and those in the jobroom are members of the typographical union. To be equal to any emergency, that the doings of "colored society" may secure place in the paper, the *Sun* has recently engaged the services of a reporter of African descent, a new departure in this section altogether without precedent.

The *American*, whose imposing tower looms up just opposite the *Sun*, worked off its edition today for the first time from its new press, which is a very fine one indeed, being R. Hoe & Co's latest pattern, with a capacity, as Gen. Agnus, its publisher, informed me, of 96,000 an hour. It cost, it is said, \$60,000. It will print from two to sixteen pages, cut, paste and fold, taking on paper 7 feet 2 inches wide. The *American* employs about sixty compositors on the paper and one-third that number in its job department, all of whom are members of the typographical union. Unlike the *Sun*, the *American* will accommodate the advertiser with the big display cut, the former named journal drawing the line here most rigidly under all circumstances. Thus it was that the *Sun* was not involved in a question that arose some time ago between the compositors on the *American*, *News* and the *Herald*, and their respective proprietors. The matter was settled on the basis that where justification was unnecessary the cut space should not count for the typesetter.

Baltimore has no representation in the Typothete, and the employing printer or publisher is left alone to contend against any demand made of him in running his office, let that demand be ill-advised or otherwise. Last fall a year ago, however, it was intimated by some members of the local printers' union that nine hours were about to be declared a day's work. The result was a card published in the papers signed by the proprietors of the *American*, *News* and the *Herald*, protesting against any movement of the kind, and the matter dropped.

All the daily offices work under the jurisdiction of the International Union, the rates paid being 45 cents on the three morning papers, and 40 cents on the other, the *News*, the only afternoon paper in the city. And isn't that fact most remarkable for a town of nearly 500,000 inhabitants? I may, perchance, in future correspondence, lay before the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER some very interesting unwritten history of newspaperdom in Baltimore.

It may prove of interest to mention a recent case of supposed *casus belli*—on the part of the plaintiff—which involved one of our leading papers. It came about in this way: In the rotunda of the court house a clerk posted up, among other regular notices of cases to be tried on certain days, the trial day set apart for a fellow charged with assault. By a clerical error this particular notice in question stated that the man was to be arraigned for larceny. Along came the reporter, who carried it to his journal, not the legal paper, but the information that such a person, giving the name of the man charged with assault, would be tried for theft on a certain day in the criminal court. And thus it was

published, hence the suit for damages. The court decided that the newspaper could not be held responsible for publishing what it believed to be the facts in the case.

I learn that Mr. George S. Stewart has sold out his interest in the Baltimore *Free Press* to his late partner, Mr. J. F. Roxbrough. Mr. Stewart founded the paper here, and was its editor for nearly six years.

As to job printing in this latitude, it may be said, as to the legitimate trade, to be greatly depressed. I hear of two job offices, both attached to newspapers, carrying extensive plant and large general outfit, that talk seriously of dropping out of the unequal contest, where numerous rat and amateur concerns are competitors with practical printers paying living wages to their employés.

It is estimated that there are one thousand amateur presses doing jobwork in Baltimore.

The paper trade is considered fair, with good profits, but competition close.

FIDELITER.

GRADED PRESSMEN.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, December 20, 1888.

Over six months have elapsed since the pressmen delegates to the International Typographical Union assembled in convention at Kansas City, at which a second vice-president was elected for the ensuing term, whose special duty it was to look after the special interests of the pressmen's organization connected therewith. I have scanned the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER since the adjournment, in the hope that I could find therein some valuable suggestions from his pen on the subjects that were presented to the pressmen's delegation thereat, and as I have failed to find them, I have concluded to refer to a subject of importance to the trade, which was discussed at Kansas City, and which I believe requires our official's immediate attention. It is simply this: *The pressmen want some practical plan presented by which they can enroll as members of a pressman's union any person claiming to be able to run a printing press, each member to be classified according to his experience and ability as a workman; and a traveling or working card issued to correspond with each classification.*

It may be answered by some that "this is impossible, because all members of a union are rated alike." Yes, and this is just where the trouble exists. I insist there is no standard of ability. Such a thing is impossible to obtain. Why, then, should not a traveling and working card be issued to a man just according to what he can do? Is it right for the competent to carry the incompetent? Is it justice to ask an employer to pay for that which he does not receive?

But this may be thought a too radical change. Well, let us have something radical we need. If an employer is willing to put up with the services of a third or even fourth class man, who should stop him?

The question may be asked, How and by whom are the classifications to be made? It is for the president and others to answer this question. In lieu of a better plan, I would suggest that a special meeting of pressmen be held in some centrally located city, each union to be represented by two delegates, and let them devise some method of classification, by which a competent "web" or "news" pressman can be distinguished (by his card) so that he is not classed with an amateur or an apprentice. If he is an artist in a news pressroom, let him be given an artist's card as a *news pressman*. Again, if a man is an artistic book pressman, why should he not be granted a card which will tell an employer at once that his best hold is on bookwork, and that he is recommended as a *book pressman*? Also, the practical color and poster pressman should be distinguished from either of the above, as in order to be successful in this branch of the business requires as much, if not more, study and preparation than either of the others.

Now we come to the platen pressmen—are there not artists in this branch of the business; young men who take a pride in doing first-class work, and the more difficult the job the better they like it? Why not demonstrate that their branch of the business is an important one, and grant them a card that a slouch might well envy. Under the present system all are ranked alike. The pressman who has given his particular branch of the business a life study is ranked with the upstart who has jumped his apprenticeship, and by some hook or crook gained admission to a pressman's union. To adopt a scale low enough to pay

such a person living wages (all that he deserves) would be taking away the wages of the competent and giving them to the incompetent.

Further, let each local union be furnished a key to the classification as adopted by the pressmen delegates. Then let the delegation petition the International Typographical Union to ratify the action taken and adopt the classification recommended. To determine what card an applicant should be granted, let each union have prepared an application question blank, worded something as follows:

Name
 Residence
 Married or single
 Where did you serve your apprenticeship?
 Where have you been employed?
 How long have you worked at the business?
 What work and presses are you the most familiar with?
 Have you ever had charge of a pressroom?
 If so, where?
 Can you furnish a recommendation from your last employer, for competency and sobriety?
 Can you furnish a recommendation from your present employer?
 How long have you held the position you now hold?
 How long have you been out of employment?
 Have you ever been discharged for intoxication?
 Are you temperate or intemperate in your habits?
 What has been your average salary per week?
 We believe the above questions are truthfully answered.

Committee.

With the knowledge obtained by the above blank, the investigating committee of a local union will be able, with the assistance of the classified key, to determine in what classification the applicant belongs, and can recommend that Mr. — be granted a No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 card as the case may be, a scale of wages to be adopted by local unions for each classification.

If a member has removed the obstacles that prevented him from receiving a first or second rate card, let him make application to his union and show *why* he is entitled to a higher rate card; then let a committee be appointed to verify his statement.

Perhaps this is all wrong. Perhaps pressmen's unions are only organized to benefit a few in each city, who are members for revenue only; but would it not be better to bring all under the wholesome influence of an organization that will recommend a man for what he can do? In the event of a strike is it not the second, third and fourth rate men that are benefited? I say, label every man according to his ability. If he is a paper "butcher" or a press-destroyer, put the mark of Cain on him, so that an employer will know it before he has a chance of doing any damage, and thus solve the "apprenticeship system" problem, as far as pressmanship is concerned.

I believe this plan will receive the indorsement of every employing printer, as under it they can expect a pressman's union to furnish just what they are willing to pay for in regard to help in their pressroom.

J. C. E.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1889.

This city has a remarkable printing establishment—the Globe Printing House, located at 112 and 114 North Twelfth street—the enterprise resulting from the finding of a five-dollar note. The proprietor, Walter E. Hering, has, within a recent period, enlarged his office building by the construction of a four story and high basement addition, forty feet wide and one hundred feet deep. It is contemplated to build an eight-story building in the near future. Nos. 112 and 114 North Twelfth street is a large, old-fashioned double mansion, owned and occupied for many years by Dr. Constantine Hering, one of the oldest practitioners of homeopathy in America, whose death occurred in 1880. Walter E. Hering is a son of the doctor, and was born and has always resided in the house. Early in life he displayed a taste for the printer's art, and in 1867 he found a five-dollar note in the street, and this "find" he expended in a modest printing outfit, which he placed in his father's garret. The same year he became an apprentice to the printing trade with the old firm of King & Baird. He worked all day at their Sansom street office, and at night he was usually

engaged in filling small "orders" at his home. These "orders" augmented to such an extent that after two and one-half years' apprenticeship, and before he became of age, he embarked in business on his own account, his father building a one-story office for him in the yard of his house. In 1871 another story was added to the establishment, and a few years after a three-story building was raised to meet the increasing business of the young follower of Gutenberg.

In 1882 he found it necessary to take his father's stable and use it as a pressroom. With all these enlargements Mr. Hering found the rapid increase of his business necessitated more room, and early in 1888 he determined to erect a building that would accommodate his business for some time to come. After a consultation with a prominent architect it was arranged to construct an eight-story building, and a contract looking to the final completion of this large operation has been outlined.

Mr. Hering gives employment to one hundred and fifty workmen, and when his new building is in complete operation the complement of hands will, it is understood, be increased by at least one hundred. Mr. Hering makes the statement that William Baetzel, who was his foreman when he was an apprentice at King & Baird's, was the first printer he engaged when he commenced business, and is still employed by him as foreman of the composing room.

The new building is plainly but substantially built. A brick inclosed staircase, located at the west end, leads from the basement to the top floor, supplemented by a large freight elevator adjoining. The building was designed for the purpose in every respect. In the basement are vaults for storing stereotype plates and keeping papers. The engine room, the only place in which fire will be kept, is made what is considered thoroughly fireproof. The first floor is occupied as the Adams and cylinder pressroom. On the second floor are the job presses, the job composing-room, the numbering room, and the bindery. The upper floors are used for composing rooms.

The first and only Methodist Episcopal church was recently dedicated at Winfield, Long Island, with appropriate ceremonies by the pastor, Rev. Robert Pierce, who also preached the historical sermon. The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors. Rev. Mr. Pierce, through whose efforts the church was built, and who is pastor, is a man with an interesting history, the recital of which is a powerful sermon in itself. He was born in Liverpool in 1848, and was apprenticed to the printing trade, beginning as the office "devil." In time he was advanced to the case. Among all his wild companions he was a sort of chief. He excelled in boxing and wrestling, played a first-class game of cards, and could drink as much beer and liquor as most of them. He was a "good fellow" generally. His earnings went either over the bar or across the gambling table. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings, he came to this country in 1873, when twenty-five years of age, and secured a place in a job printing office. His old habits stuck to him, and he was one of the most profitable customers of the saloonkeepers. About two years after his arrival, when he was foreman for Rogers & Sherwood, this city, a position he held for eight years, he was attracted through curiosity to a meeting in the Church of Sea and Land, of which Dr. Hopper, recently deceased, was pastor. He was so impressed with the discourse that he vowed to change his life, and has since adhered to his promise. After leaving Rogers & Sherwood's, Mr. Pierce became foreman in the *Churchman* office, and later, when the *New York Observer* was burned out, he refurnished the office of Funk & Wagnalls and assumed the foremanship. He remained there until he went into business for himself, about a year ago, at No. 53 Lafayette Place.

Mr. Pierce removed to Newton, Long Island, about eight years ago, and joined the Presbyterian church. The pastor of the Methodist church was Rev. Mr. Hammond, and the two had many a warm argument. The aggressiveness of each attracted the other, and, finally, from a Presbyterian elder, Mr. Pierce became a Methodist layman. Four years ago he received a license to preach, and hired a room in Winfield. He drove from his home in Newton to Winfield every day. He resolved, however, to build a church, and how successful his efforts have been was displayed by the dedication of the new edifice. From a riotous printer's devil, caring little for anyone and less for himself, Mr. Pierce has become a Methodist minister.

W. A. E.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM H. G. BISHOP.

To the Editor:

ALBANY, N. Y., January 7, 1889.

At the close of my last letter I said I had just reached Washington and that I would give particulars of my visit to that city in my next.

Well, to begin with, it is a beautiful city, and I can well understand that, in the summer time, when all the flowers in the ornamental grounds are in bloom, it must be magnificent. I had always heard that in the layout of the streets it was similar to Paris, and as I have been in the latter city I can verify that statement. I visited most of the places of interest and was well pleased with all that I saw.

However, my theme is printing, so I must return to it.

I went to the government printing office and saw Public Printer Benedict, who received me in the most cordial manner. I had quite a long conversation with him on matters connected with the printing business generally and also in regard to the establishment over which he has control. He was very frank in speaking of his "late unpleasantness" and was good enough to give me a printed copy of the proceedings in that matter, which is a bulky volume of over twelve hundred pages. He also gave me a copy of his last annual report. Without attempting to read through the whole of these books, I, nevertheless, read as much as would give me a general idea of the subjects dealt with, so that I might be able to form some opinion of Mr. Benedict's position.

After going slowly and attentively through the establishment in company with the chief clerk, speaking to the foremen and assistant foremen, noting certain improvements which had recently been made, observing the appearance of the men in each department and examining the system adopted for keeping track of the work throughout the whole building, I was forced to the conclusion that anyone who puts Mr. Benedict down as a fool only proves his own title to that designation. My opinion of him is that he is a live business man, having a large amount of executive ability, and that he has made improvements in the layout of the various departments and in the methods of conducting the business which entitle him to respect and confidence. The trifling matters which are cited to prove his incompetency, such as his not knowing how to lay down pages for imposition, etc., do not, in my mind, deserve to be considered. There are many men who understand all those details (and I wish there were more), but there are not many among them who could fill the chair of public printer.

With the political aspect of the affair I have nothing to do, except to say that such positions as that which Mr. Benedict fills ought to be taken out of the reach of politics by United States law. I must tell you that I was at the government printing office twice, about two hours one day and three hours the next, so that my observations are not hasty nor superficial.

I called on many of the printers in the city, and found that as a contributor to the pages of *THE INLAND PRINTER* I was among friends. I stopped in at the office of the *Craftsman*, where I had a pleasant conversation with the proprietors, who appear to be very busy men. But one of the pleasantest calls I made was at the house of Mr. W. H. Bushnell ("Pica Antique"), whom I had never met, and yet whom I claimed as a friend and a brother, as we had written side by side for so long in the columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. I found him to be most pleasant and agreeable, and that his abilities as a conversationalist were on a par with those displayed in his writings. To smoke a good cigar and chat with such a man is a pleasure which does not come often enough. It reminded me of similar times that I enjoyed with you when I was in Chicago.

You will notice that I sent some new subscribers from Washington, and I should have sent more but that Mr. Thomas Moylan, in the government printing office, had undertaken to work that field, in which I wish him every success.

But I must mention one pleasing incident. I went into one office where I found four young men who desired to subscribe for *THE INLAND PRINTER*, but had not the money with them. I spoke to the proprietor, and he gladly advanced the money for them. If there were more such employers we should soon have more competent men. I also sold five of my "Diagrams of Imposition" in the same office.

My next stop was Richmond, Virginia. Here I was reminded of another "late unpleasantness," but thank God that is all past and gone, and it is the duty of every lover of his country to seek to make it forgotten, by promoting good feeling and harmonious action among those who once differed.

The printing business is very well represented in Richmond. There are some really good printers there, and if they are not making money as rapidly as in some other cities, I am inclined to think that what they do make is sure, and they know how to take care of it. Of course, there are too many of them, as in every other place, and the result is lower prices for their work. I made some new friends for *THE INLAND PRINTER*, as well as to shake hands with a good many of its old friends.

I spent a very enjoyable time with Mr. Everett Waddy, who is the corresponding secretary of the United Typothetæ. I sought to impress upon his mind, and upon the minds of other members of that organization in the city, the importance of their recognizing the fact that while they seek by combination the protection of their interests they must be prepared to recognize the legality of the typographical union as a combination of workmen for similar ends. I quite hope it will soon come to be recognized that both organizations can run along parallel lines, and that what is wrong in either will have to be dropped for the general good. The fact that an employer is admitted into the Typothetæ ought to be a guarantee that he is a fit and proper person to be engaged in the business, and that his methods are straightforward and his treatment of his employés just and fair; and so a man's being admitted to the typographical union should be a guarantee that he is a competent man, and one who deserves the confidence both of his employer and his fellow members.

I was pleased to notice in most of the offices in Richmond a more orderly and methodical arrangement of the contents of the several rooms than is generally found elsewhere. This may arise from the fact that the Southern people move about more slowly and carefully. There is not the constant "rush" which characterizes the Northerner.

I visited their opera house, and saw for the first time what is called a "nigger's heaven," which is a small, uncomfortable-looking gallery near the roof, set apart for colored people. The audience appeared to be the happiest lot of people I had ever seen. The performance consisted of one of Hoyt's bundles of fun which I had seen performed in some city in the North, where the people just laugh as though they were afraid or ashamed to be caught doing it. But there is no restraint here. Oh! no. The people literally yelled with delight. They shouted, stamped their feet, beat their canes on the floor, and laughed till the tears ran down their faces. I laughed, too, but I confess it was more at the audience than the play, though that is laughable enough. They reminded me very much of the French people—excitable and easily aroused to enthusiasm. I think it would do you and me good to get such a laugh once or twice a week.

It was my intention to have gone further South for another week or ten days, but I received a telegram from my wife which compelled me to return home at once. So my narrative is ended for the present. Perhaps at some future time I may take another trip in that direction, and if so, I shall be glad to resume my letter writing.

Sincerely yours,

H. G. BISHOP.

IMPROVED STATE OF TRADE INTERESTS IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, January 10, 1889.

The new year has opened auspiciously for the printing trade and kindred interests. Notwithstanding the lull that usually predominates in all business operations after the holidays, the situation is generally much better than at the corresponding period last year. It is indicated in all quarters that typographical and publishing interests are destined to be attended with much prosperity during the season. Many of the leading printing firms have filed large contracts that will require a number of months and largely increased forces to fill. There is a general brushing up in the establishments located in Printing House Square, and other great centers of trade, to meet properly, promptly and satisfactorily the anticipated influx of orders. The typefounders

machinery manufacturers, printing-supply people and paper makers are crowded with orders. Taken altogether, the condition of things must be regarded as assuring and reasonably satisfactory.

The inauguration of new business enterprises seems to be the order of the day, and, with the increase of printing and publishing houses, the employment of the large army of idle, though competent and deserving compositors, pressmen and other workmen, who depend upon the typographical, book publishing and newspaper interests for support, must eventuate at no distant period. The labor situation, while not being as pleasant and encouraging as it should be, is unquestionably easier and brighter than it has been for several years past. There have been no disputes recently between the employers and employed, and it is not likely that any union trouble will happen soon. Good, reliable printers are at present being paid all they are worth. The incompetents, as usual, have a hard time to exist.

The Typothetæ Society, which is composed of the representative master printers and publishers here, have made extensive arrangements to celebrate the one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, at the Hotel Brunswick, on January 17. An elaborate dinner will be given, and speakers invited from all sections of the country. Mr. Thomas Lee is chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and is making great preparations for the event.

Among the oddities that will be exhibited will be a Benjamin Franklin press, produced before rollers were invented. The contrivance will be worked during the banquet, and the guests afforded an opportunity to see the crude methods employed a century and a half ago. The ink was then distributed over the type by "dabbers," and will be so spread while the wines are washing down the good things.

Hon. Jonathan Chace, United States senator from Rhode Island, recently told a correspondent of the London *Athenæum* that he had very little doubt of being able to carry his international copyright bill through both houses of the next congress.

Among the notable New Year's receptions was that given to the morning newspaper compositors at 119 Washington Place. Miss May König, Miss Emma Boggs and Mrs. Frank Cohick performed the honors of the occasion, and made every printer who paid them a visit feel that he had struck a "fat take." Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred compositors called during the day and partook of the hospitality. They represented the composing rooms of every daily paper in the city. A number of job and book hands, as well as pressmen, were also among the day's callers.

The third annual dinner of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association of New York has taken place. Some forty gentlemen assembled in the large dining room of the Hotel Hungaria, Union Square, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The menu was an epicurean one, and fully enjoyed by the members and their friends. There were a few formal speeches, delivered by F. A. Ringler, the president of the association, R. H. and T. A. Raisbeck. The committee in charge of the affair were: F. A. Ringler, R. H. Smith, R. Hornby, J. H. Ferguson, and J. W. Naughton. Among those present were: T. A. Raisbeck, Henry W. Lovejoy, J. A. Johnson, Charles Hurst, D. H. Cardoso, C. B. Crashe, I. W. Wilson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; W. H. Lockwood, of Hartford; John Polhemus, W. L. Mushon, of Rahway, New Jersey; P. E. Connan, of Baltimore, and others.

While Mayor Hewitt was being prodded at the recent municipal investigation, ex-Assistant District Attorney Dr. Lancy Nicholl, in the course of the senate committee's examination of the *City Record*, a mysterious allusion was made by the young lawyer to "a person who took printing bills home with him in order to facilitate their payment by auditing them rapidly, and who was paid for his extra work by the contractor."

It was ascertained that Stephen Angell, the printing expert of the finance department, was the person referred to, and that Comptroller Myers at once advised an investigation. Mr. Angell's testimony was in substance to the effect that in 1872, when he was first employed in the office, his compensation was by the hour, and he frequently worked overtime for such people as Martin B. Brown, the city printers, who have large accounts with the city, which they desired settled as speedily as possible. To facilitate this, he checked their bills out of office

hours. In 1876 he was placed on a stated salary, and in 1871, when Mr. Allan Campbell was comptroller, the fact that he earned those perquisites was made public through a suit brought against the city by Clarence Levy, a dealer who had supplied it with stationery and blank books. On the advice of Mr. Campbell, he discontinued the practice of doing extra work.

Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, has been East, looking at the prominent newspaper offices for suggestions to be adopted in his own newspaper establishment, which will be one of the finest in the country. It seems remarkable that an inland city like Omaha should boast a building expressly erected for newspaper work that puts in the shade most of the newspaper houses in the East; but the *Bee* is a busy one, and is conducted on the liberal principles of a metropolitan daily. It is published every day in the year, morning and evening, and is one of the brightest papers in the United States. Its new office building is a magnificent structure of granite and brick, more than one hundred feet square, and is to cost nearly \$500,000. It is almost ready for occupancy, and one of the objects of Mr. Rosewater's visit East is to secure every modern improvement for use in his composing room.

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, has followed the example of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, by starting an organ. The title of the new labor paper is the *Union*. Its object is to advocate the organization of labor in every kind of industry, and foster the interests of labor already organized. The *Union* promises that it will be "the advocate of no harsh measure, no illegal measure, and certainly of no unjust measure. But it will use all the influence it can gather and all the forcefulness at its command to secure to workmen the ordinarily fair treatment which is all that they ask." It is a bright paper, filled with news of the labor organizations, and of matters and things in which labor organizations are interested.

The disappearance of Manuel Klein, a member of the excise board of Trenton, New Jersey, and president and treasurer of the W. S. Sharp Printing Company, of the same city, has occasioned much comment. Mr. Klein, who had an extensive business acquaintance here, was last seen in Trenton. For some days previous to his disappearance his friends observed that he was depressed in spirits and kept himself secluded. On the day of his mysterious departure, the bookkeeper of the Sharp Printing Company received a letter by mail from Mr. Klein, in which it was stated that he had severed his connection with the company for good, and that he regretted the step. His losses, he stated, had made him almost frantic. The bookkeeper says Klein's accounts are all right. It is feared he has committed suicide. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and enjoyed the greatest esteem of his business and other associates.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Press Club have decided to have the annual dinner of the club at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, February 27, and have fixed the price of tickets at eight dollars. Joseph Howard, Jr., will be the principal orator of the occasion.

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has overruled the demurrer interposed by the *Daily Register* to the answer of the *Law Journal* in the suit brought to determine which is the official law paper. This decision upholds the action of the Supreme Court judges in choosing the *Law Journal* as the official law paper, and in awarding it the allowance annually granted by the state. The *Register* will protest by appeal to the general term of the supreme court, and, if not successful there, to the Court of Appeals.

Representative Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, has entered into partnership with Frank Hatton, President Arthur's postmaster-general, and purchased the Washington (D. C.) *Post* from Mr. Stilson Hutchings, for \$140,000, not including the *Evening Post*. The first installment of the purchase money has been paid. Mr. Wilkins is a democrat, but on the tariff and some other questions he has always considered it his right to act independently. He will not be a member of the next house of representatives, and will, therefore, have time to look after the interests of his newspaper.

The Washington *Post* was started about ten years ago by Mr. Hutchings, and of late years has not always enjoyed a very savory reputation. Back in June last a syndicate was formed, with William Henry Smith at its head, to gather in the *National Republican* and the *Evening Critic* under the same management. Smith and Hutchings

were interested in a type-setting machine, and the idea was to give it a fair trial and boom it. Mr. Smith finally drew out of the combination; the machines were thrown out, and the property reverted to Mr. Hutchings. Since then the *Post*, its franchises and plant, have been in the market. It is considered a fairly good property.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 6, 1889.

Quite a number of changes have occurred in the metropolis of the Northwest during the past month which may interest your readers. The Union Bank Note Company, hitherto doing only lithographing and engraving, has bought the material belonging to the late firm of Bishop Brothers, and is now turning out fine specimens of letterpress printing. As its name implies it is a union concern, and furnishes employment to about five compositors.

The Rigby Printing Company has been unionized and runs a force of six to eight printers.

December 29 J. H. Ramsey made an assignment to H. S. Millett, who is now conducting the business and finishing the jobs on hand. The firm of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson was the largest printing house in the city, doing binding, lithographing and engraving in addition to a large amount of book and job work. When the firm dissolved some time ago, his partners took the building and some real estate adjacent, leaving Mr. Ramsey the printing office. In obtaining control of it he incurred obligations which he could not meet as they fell due, hence the assignment to his former partner. It is probable that the shop will start up under some management in a short time. The plant is valued at \$70,000. About a dozen printers are thrown out of employment.

Business is decidedly dull in most of the large job offices. One of the reasons is the lull in real estate, for agents, whatever may be their failings, use printers' ink very freely. The *Real Estate Record* suspended about two months ago owing to a lack of patronage. It was a weekly, varying from sixteen to forty pages, printed on calendered paper and was one of the handsomest publications in the West. Its publisher, Clifford F. Hall, is still conducting the *Modern Miller*, a monthly periodical.

Another reason is the cheap and ruinous competition of the small offices, often run by the proprietor and a boy to kick press. This so-called printer is usually content to make rent, stock, wages of boy and \$2.50 a day for himself. Here is an advertisement of one of these concerns, clipped from a daily paper:

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS FOR \$1; FIRST-CLASS WORK AND material. Economical Printing Company, 20 Delaware blk., 7th and Delaware.

Taking into account the fact that the stock cut from fair three-ply bristol, forty-eight to the sheet, must cost at least 70 cents, without counting cutting, composition or presswork, it is hard to figure a profit. In consequence, more misspelled, poorly designed and badly printed jobs can be seen here than in any place I ever visited.

The *Times* has cut down its force from forty-three to thirty-five regulars and is phalanxing about eight cases a night, setting much of the matter in minion, which makes the poor subs suffer, as it is the only union morning paper in town. Miln, the Minnesota rusher, set 13,000 minion in seven hours one night last week. The *Times* will appear in a new dress this month. The order was placed with Marder, Luse & Co., and consists of 2,500 pounds of minion, 3,500 of nonpareil and 1,200 of agate, with a full line of display.

The *Globe*, a 2-cent morning paper, will appear next month with R. B. Gelatt, of Detroit, as editor and Robert E. Corregan as business manager. It is reported to have a capital of \$100,000. It will be four pages, seven columns, set principally in nonpareil and agate, and will run from eighteen to twenty cases, with B. C. Merrigan as foreman. Mr. Gelatt was formerly one of the stockholders in the *Evening News* of this city. There seems to be a good opening for such a paper, the *Times* and *Journal* being respectively democratic and republican, thoroughly partisan and charging 5 cents, while the *Globe* will be independent. This enterprise will take up the idle types of the town, of whom there are many on the market.

E. P. Monroe, better known as "Aggie," died a month or more ago, leaving a large family. He was an old Missouri Valley printer, has held various offices of trust in this union, and his loss was generally regretted. During the trying times in this city his unionism was never questioned. Lon Sinclair, another old-timer, and Tom Livingston have been down for some time with consumption. The sick benefits paid last month by this union exceeded its total receipts by over \$25.

A trades and labor assembly has been formed here representing eighteen organizations. It is not political and promises much good to labor interests in this vicinity.

Can any of your readers suggest a remedy for the close adherence of letters, which will obviate the tiresome and destructive but necessary pounding of stereotyped matter? The type is squeezed and baked until it is dryer than the sands of Sahara, or the itinerant and professional panhandler. If water can be induced to percolate through the matter the problem is solved; but there's the rub. Will the application of steam, or placing the dead type in a sink and flooding it with water accomplish the desired end? Any plan which will bring about this result will be a great benefit to proprietor and printer, saving type to one, and pains, "pi" and profanity to the other.

Why can not founders cast all body type with three nicks? The difference in speed to any compositor, especially with an imperfect light, is fully 100 ems per hour. The nicks can be arranged differently for the various sizes, for instance, brevier and nonpareil alike with two deep and one shallow nick, or one a little higher up, and minion and agate with three close nicks, carrying this system throughout the sizes. By this device no printer can mix his cases. The nicks should be placed near the bottom and never half-way up. Whatever increases the speed of the compositor without detriment to the quality of the work is a saving to the proprietor, whether he hires by the piece or week.

KICKER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. D., Philadelphia: Being troubled greatly with electricity in paper, can you give me any information in regard to overcoming it? I am a young pressman, and have never met anyone that seemed to know much about it. Oiling the cylinder helps it sometimes, but not always. Answer through THE INLAND PRINTER.

Answer.—We have replied to a similar query at least half a dozen times. For further information, we refer to pages 250 and 270 December number INLAND PRINTER.

C. B., Detroit, asks: Will you publish a list of the candidates for public printer, so far as you know?

Answer.—As far as we have been able to learn, the names of the candidates are as follows: Captain W. Meredith, Chicago; M. R. H. Witter, St. Louis; A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York; Henry C. Dunlap, Philadelphia; H. T. Osborne, Los Angeles, California; Herman A. Hasslock, Nashville, Tennessee; Lewis Payne and C. Rubens, New York City; Colonel Holloway, L. H. McDaniel, and John R. Rankin, of Indianapolis, Indiana; August Donath, Chester, Pennsylvania; M. D. Helm, Muncie, Indiana; Robert Lillard, Cincinnati; and Hon. John Nichols, Raleigh, North Carolina.

J. H. S., Attica, New York, writes: Please inform me through your valuable journal where I can obtain ink for printing photograph cards that will stand *burnishing* without the ink blurring or rubbing off. The cards look all right until they are put through the burnisher; some of them are all right then, and others look bad. I used Johnson's quick-drying job ink. Please tell me what kind of ink to use and where to get it. I find lots of information in the Answers to Correspondents column, but fail to find anything about printing on photograph cards.

Answer.—Use a number one quick-drying ink. Let the cards lie twenty-four or even twelve hours *before* burnishing, and the trouble you complain of will disappear. You must remember that cardboard has not the immediate absorbent qualities that paper has.

ADVICE TO YOUNG AUTHORS.—"Never write on a subject without having first read yourself full on it, and never read on a subject till you have thought yourself hungry on it."—*Jean Paul Richter.*



INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE: "VOLUNTEER" LEADING.

Reproduced by "Hafone" Process, by F. D. MONTGOMERY, 213 State street, Chicago.

THE TYPEFOUNDER.

The founders, forsooth, take my silence in dudgeon,
So I'll now have a smack at each leaden curmudgeon;
These Nonpareil heroes, these paragon sparks,
Shall rue that they ever provoked my remarks.

They swear their base metal they'll shoot at your rhymers;
They cast many cannons, and keep a Great Primer;
But these English Hebrews I'll boldly attack,
Their tastes are Bourgeois, and their character Black.

Yet they puff themselves off, and each swaggering elf
More Capitals sells than great Eyton himself;
Small Capitals, too, they profusely dispense,
And of weighty quotations their stock is immense.

Their flowers will not blow, though often they are blown on,
Their Antiques are such as the ancients could show none,
Of jewels they boast, but I'm sure that no girls
Would wear in a necklace such Diamonds and Pearls.

Base counterfeits all from beginning to end,
Their Pearls are all black, and their Diamonds will bend,
'Twill be hard if they 'scape from the treadmill of fetters,
When the postoffice knows how they send double letters.

At Carthage in torments poor Regulus bled,
But these fellows plunge him each day in hot lead;
Their customers seem to be still sterner stuff,
For they often complain he's not melted enough.

Greeks and Persians at once these tormenters will burn, as
The tyrants of old, in the fiery furnace;
To plague some poor bodies these demons agree,
One Nick's not enough, so they cast two or three.

With one sweeping censure I'll close my objections:
No mortals are known with such great imperfections.
My point-case runs low, and your vocalist's dry,
So "finis" I'll fix to this furious fry.

—Songs of the Press.

DISSOLUTION OF A VENERABLE PAPER-MAKING FIRM.

The old firm of James M. Willcox & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers, Philadelphia, was dissolved January 7. This is stated to be the oldest established commercial establishment in the United States which has maintained an uninterrupted existence. It dates back to the year 1727, when Thomas Willcox erected the Ivy Mills, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and the business thus founded has descended from father to son until it now is in the fifth generation of the family. The Ivy paper mill was the first established in Pennsylvania. In 1836, James M. Willcox erected the Glen Mills, near Media, Delaware county, and in 1839 he commenced business at No. 529 Minor street, Philadelphia. His paper warehouse was the first opened in the street, which is now a center of the paper trade. He traded under the firm name of James M. Willcox & Co., a firm name which was continued by his sons and grandsons down to January 1, 1889, when these grandsons, James M. and William F. Willcox, sons of the late Mark Willcox, dissolved. William F. Willcox, having purchased the interest of his brother, James M., in the mills, and the house in Philadelphia, will in the future continue the business, at the same place, under the firm name and title of the James M. Willcox Paper Company. In this manner the old style title is virtually perpetuated, and the establishment will doubtless sustain in future its active, prosperous, and honorable career. At the Willcox mills was made the paper used by the colonial government for bank notes prior to 1776, and that used by the United States government for security notes and federal currency during the wars of 1776, 1812, and 1862. The fibrous paper upon which the national currency is printed at the present time is manufactured at the Glen Mills.

THE CHACE COPYRIGHT BILL.

The following is the text of the statement recently presented by the printing and kindred trades representatives in Edinburgh, Scotland, to the Marquis of Salisbury:

"The Chace copyright bill now before the American House of Representatives, proposes to give a copyright in America to foreign (i. e., British) authors. The result of this undoubted boon will be the opening to British authors of an additional market—the American. But this concession is given to them on the condition that *the books shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States. What will be the result of this?* Most authors will naturally desire to avail themselves of the double market thus opened, and will send their books to America to be there set up in type, in order to secure the copyright offered them in America. Consequently, for editions required for Great Britain, either the books will be printed in America and sent to the British market, duty free, or stereotype plates will be sent over to print the British edition. This will vitally affect the interests of the British compositor, typefounder and stereotyper, and to a lesser, but still serious extent, the other trades connected with printing. But the evil by no means ends here, and it is very important to notice the full extent of it. Authors will naturally desire to get the full benefit of the new copyright open to them, and will quickly see the advantage of arranging with American houses to print and publish their works. Editions will consequently be *printed* in America, but *copyrighted* in both countries. In this way the supremacy of the British publishing trade as the center and seat of English book production will be destroyed, and the headquarters of English literature will be transferred to New York. The magnitude of such a disaster to this country will be obvious.

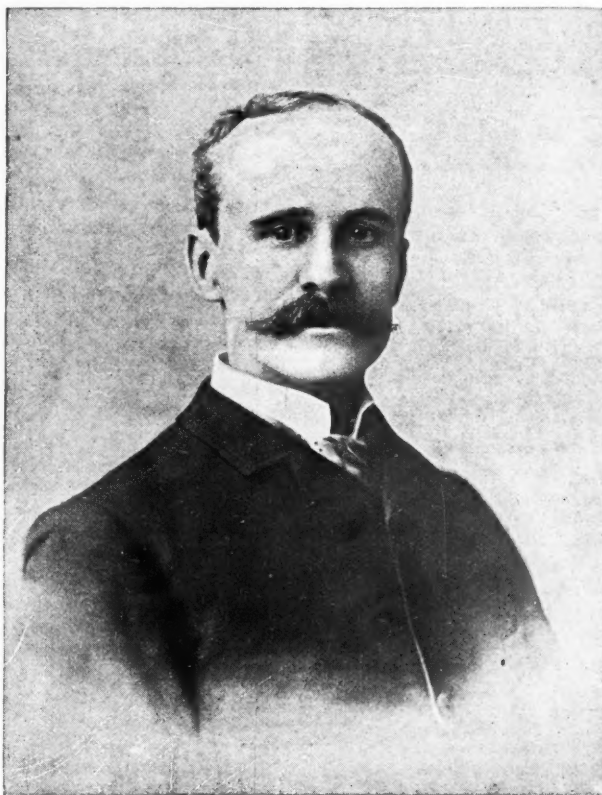
"The bearing on the trade in Edinburgh and its neighborhood is briefly this: The production of books is the staple trade of the city and district. There are engaged in typefounding, printing, bookbinding, paper making and cognate trades upward of 11,000 persons. A very large portion of the book printing done in Edinburgh comes from London publishers. The paper mills of Edinburgh and neighborhood also, to a great extent, supply the English metropolitan and provincial markets. It has been calculated that, should the Chace bill pass, one Edinburgh printing house alone, employing upward of 400 persons, will require to reduce by at least one-fourth its whole staff of employés; and this proportion may be taken as the average rate of the reduction in the printing trade. It would probably be higher in the typefounding trade, and lower among bookbinders.

"REMEDIES.—In order to settle the question of preserving the book manufacture for the British market and the British empire, all that is necessary is to add to the copyright act a provision that the book must be printed from type set in the British empire, and published within its limits; or that her majesty may, by order in council, direct copyright to be given to authors whose books have been printed in a foreign country, provided that such foreign country gives copyright to books printed from type set up here. It would be futile in the present state of American feeling to reason with the Americans on the bill. Senator Chace has desired to settle a question, which is really international, entirely with an eye to American national interests. But the British nation can and must act with a view to its own national interests. The present copyright acts make it a necessity that, to obtain a British copyright irrespective of nationality, a book must be first *published* in Great Britain. This law was made when there was no prospect of British books being printed in America, and the idea of publishing included printing. A settlement of the question on the lines of either of the foregoing remedies would, under existing circumstances, be the most satisfactory solution of the question. The British author would retain the same rights he has at present in the British empire, and such a provision as is now proposed would open to him the great American market from which he is at present excluded. The American author would enjoy in this country equal privileges with the British author—subject only to the safeguarding of British labor interests in the manner now submitted. Negotiations might thereafter be initiated, under more favorable conditions, for concluding with the American government a thoroughly satisfactory international copyright treaty."

MARK L. CRAWFORD,

Whose likeness is herewith presented, was born on a farm near Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 7, 1848. Owing to his father's financial reverses, he was obliged, at the age of fourteen, to look out for himself. After engaging in several enterprises for over a year, he entered the office of the Plymouth (Ind.) *Democrat*. Here he remained for nine months, when he entered on his first strike, the cause of which was as follows: He had been required to carry a bundle of 24 by 36 print paper from the paper warehouse, about half a mile, to the office every two weeks. Not being at that time large or strong, after having done it for a number of months he refused to do it longer, and threw up his situation. Returning to Pierceton he went to school for a year. When a little over eighteen years of age, in partnership with S. S. Baker, he purchased the Warsaw (Ind.) *Union*. The paper had been suspended for over a month at the time of the sale, and Mr. Crawford had had but nine months' experience at the printing business. The office was purchased on "time"—plenty of time and no money. After publishing the *Union* for eighteen months, they sold the paper out, and Mr. Crawford went to school again for over a year, and then engaged to teach one of those typical "hoosier schools," that Edward Eggleston has so well portrayed. At the end of the school term he went to Findlay, Ohio, and worked on the Hancock *Jeffersonian* for some time, after which he went to Columbus, Ohio. The first thing he did after arriving at Columbus was to deposit \$2 with the financial secretary and take out a working permit. He joined No. 5 in 1871. He did his first work on a daily paper on the *Ohio State Journal*, and he tells the following incident, that he says he will never forget, and which we give in his own language: "I thought when I left the field of small pica and long primer (the country printing office), that I knew all there was to know about the printing business. So I started in on my first night's work confident of making a good showing. The first 'take' I got off the hook was a page of General Comly's manuscript. He was then editor-in-chief of the *Journal*. I had been taught in the country printing office that when I came to the word 'though,' if it occurred at the end of a line and I could not get it all in, to make it read 'tho', rather than space wide. Well, that condition of affairs occurred in my first 'take,' and I brought into operation my country lore. Those who knew General Comly knew he had no patience with anyone who did not know about as much as he did. Well, my proof came up, and the old gentleman had carefully erased the 'tho' and written on the margin 'shoemaker.' I examined it carefully, and was bewildered. My limited knowledge taught me that 'shoemaker' and 'though' were not synonymous. With no little amount of temerity I inquired of my neighbor if that fool of a proofreader wanted that word 'shoemaker' in that line, and that I could see no sense to it. He laughed at me and explained that that was a way the General had of calling a

compositor's attention to a bad break. In other words it was rapping ignorance over the knuckles. It knocked the props all out from under my pride and self-confidence, and came very near ending my printing career. But I worried through the night, and came round the next morning and took my turn in marking hieroglyphics on the paper over the 'takes' I had set, to designate to the foreman what 'shoemaker' had set the type. At that time there were no 'duplicates' taken in that office. I had determined, however, to end there and then my career on a daily paper, but a friend in the office came to me and explained that I had unfortunately got on a case where there was in reality a 'shoemaker' as a regular, and that it was an every-day occurrence for him to get a rap like that, and the General thought he was working that night. The explanation, as you see, did not improve matters any, but it 'riled' me, and I determined to show that there was something else in me besides a 'shoemaker.' I left the office, however, and went over to the *Statesman*.



But there I also met trials. It was during the Franco-Prussian war, and the telegraph was not edited—everyone had to do his own editing. It was simply amazing what a 'difference of opinion' there existed between 'Graf' Pearce and myself as to how to spell the names of a number of French and Prussian generals, as well as a number of cities in France and Prussia. 'Graf' was foreman and proofreader, and I was a compositor, hence the difference of opinion."

Mr. Crawford worked but a short time in Columbus and then went to Cleveland. After subbing on the Cleveland *Plaindealer* a month or so, he went to Toledo and worked for a number of years on the Toledo *Commercial*.

He was one of the principal movers in the reorganization of Toledo Typographical Union, No. 63. At the time it was reorganized he was chairman of the Committee on Constitution, and was its first financial secretary. He was working in the *Blade* jobroom at the time of its organization, and the next day was at work when "Nasby" (who had

heard that a union had been organized, and who was then bitterly opposed to trades unions, owing to the fact that he had a fight with the old union, and it had cost him thousands of dollars to "rat" his office and burst up the old union) came into the room and ordered every man to leave the office who had joined the organization. As had been previously arranged by the men who had joined the union, he, as well as all the rest, remained at work, forcing Mr. "Nasby" to find out, if he could, who had joined. "Nasby" got down off his high horse, however, and no one was discharged. Leaving Toledo, he worked on the Bellevue (Ohio) *Gazette* for nearly a year.

He came to Chicago in the fall of 1872, where he has remained ever since. Worked in the office of A. N. Kellogg for twelve years, leaving there when elected chief organizer of the International Typographical Union. After his term of office expired he worked on the *Evening Journal* up to April, 1886, when he was engaged to edit the *Switchmen's Journal*. He was a delegate to the Trades Congress, held at Terre Haute, Indiana, from Typographical Union No. 16,

and was elected by the Trades Assembly of Chicago to the session held in Pittsburgh, where he was elected secretary of the convention. He was also elected by the Trades Assembly to the third session held in Cleveland, Ohio, and has held the following positions in the Trades Assembly: Financial secretary, two terms; treasurer, three terms, and president three terms. Was a delegate from Typographical Union 16 in the assembly for over eight years. He was likewise elected a delegate from the same union to the session of the International Typographical Union held in St. Louis, in 1882, and was there elected secretary-treasurer of that body; Mr. George Clark, recently deceased, being elected president for the second term at the same convention. During his term of office forty-two unions were organized, an unprecedented number in the history of the International organization up to that date. The president and himself being fast friends they worked harmoniously together, and to their energy may be credited this large showing. Having been re-elected by No. 16 as one of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention in 1883, he was there unanimously elected the successor of Mr. Clark. At the end of his term of office, in 1884, he was unanimously elected chief organizer by a standing vote.

Mr. Crawford is still a bachelor, but declares it is not his fault, as no one has taken advantage of leap year, and he is too modest to make the first advances.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

Printing for the blind is a French invention, for which we are indebted to Valentine Haig, who, in 1784, produced works in relief letters at Paris. He took the idea from a map in relief, the invention of a German. He adopted a form substantially similar to the roman letters. The Academy of Sciences reported in its favor; a school was established, and exhibitions took place before Louis XVI. For want of energy the institution languished, until Dr. Guillie took charge in 1814. The first book in relief in the English language was printed by Dr. Gall, of Edinburgh, in 1827. Gall's alphabet (1826) was a modified roman, but in the process of simplification attained a certain resemblance to some old characters, among which may be cited the Runic, Oscan and Greek. He published a book in this character in 1836, and the Gospel of St. John in 1829-34. Gall is regarded as the principal promoter of the art in Great Britain. He afterward modified the character of his type, and published a number of other books of the New Testament. The bible was printed in Glasgow by Alston (1848) in raised roman capitals. It was comprised in nineteen volumes. There are about a dozen other systems of reading for the blind, all necessarily more or less complicated. There are also two or three modes by which blind persons can print for themselves, though little progress is made in that direction, owing, perhaps, to the enforced slowness of the operator.—*Press News, London.*

MARGINS.

The blank margin is to a typographical job what the plain mount—in reality a margin—is to a water-color drawing. It has fallen more than once to the lot of most printers to set up a job to a given size which when pulled was seen to be heavy and inharmonious. Critically examined, the job bore strict scrutiny, and yet the effect as a whole was distinctly unsatisfactory. Happy thought! Pull it on a paper of larger size. What happens? Simply this, the effect is now perfect.

But of late years, in bookwork especially, there are printers who have run "margin mad," and nothing appears to content them but an oasis of type in a Sahara of margin. The idea is of course to set off by contrast the central type embodied in an expanse of fair white paper by which the text is not only thrown into relief, but the margin lends to it added importance. It is unquestionably better both in job and book work to err on the side of a liberal than a parsimonious margin.

What rule, it may be asked, should be followed in regard to margins? *One's own good taste and sense of fitness.*

The main object of a margin is not to scribble on, as too many subscribers to Mudie's and Smith's libraries seem to think, but to relieve the eye so that it may pleasantly follow the text without effort. Well printed and set out with ample margins, the pages of a tastefully got-up book always look well, while the advertisements at the end, over

which is wasted no end of talent in the way of display, as invariably look badly, the reason being that they are crowded out to the full measure. If a publisher really wishes the pill and poultice advertisements of his clients to look well, he should make the measure of both text and advertisements correspond. Then we should have a handsome book throughout.—*The Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the world was printed in 1457, in Nuremberg, and called the *Gazette*, while the first daily made its appearance in 1615, and was called the *Frankfort Gazette*. In 1622 the first newspaper was started in England. Nineteen years later, or in 1641, the first attempt at parliamentary reporting was made. The first advertisement in any paper appeared in 1648, and the first paper devoted exclusively to advertisements and shipping was published in 1657. The *Gazette de France*, published in Paris, in 1731, was the first French newspaper. It was issued daily after May 1, 1792. England, however, had a daily ninety years before this, for the *Daily Courant* was started in 1702. A paper, called the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, was started in Russia in the following year.

At present the European papers that are over a hundred years old are as follows: *Frankfort Gazette*, established 1615; *Leipsic Gazette*, 1660; *London Gazette*, 1665; *Stamford Mercury*, 1695; *Edinburgh Courant*, 1705; *Rostork Gazette*, 1710; *Newcastle Courant*, 1711; *Leeds Mercury*, 1718; *Berlin Gazette*, 1722; *Leister Journal*, 1752; *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, 1755, and *London Times*, 1785.

The first newspaper in this country was published in Boston, in 1690, by Benjamin Harris. It was a monthly sheet, called *Publick Occurrences, Foreign and Domestick*. It lived but twenty-four hours, as the government suppressed it after the first edition. The first permanent newspaper was its successor, the *Boston News Letter*, published in 1704.

The first political paper started in this country was the *Journal*, of this city, published in 1733. In 1744 the *Advertiser*, of Philadelphia, the first daily, made its appearance. The *Recorder*, of Chillicothe, Ohio, published in 1814, was the first religious paper, and the *American Farmer*, of Baltimore, started in 1818, the first agricultural paper. It was in 1822 that the *Price Current*, of New Orleans, the first commercial paper, made its appearance. New York claims the honor of publishing the first penny paper. This was the *Morning Post*, started in 1833. The *New York Herald*, started in 1835, has the honor of being the first independent paper in this country.

The first illustrated paper, the *News*, was published in Boston in 1853, and the first religious daily, the *Witness*, in this city in 1870. The pioneer of the illustrated religious press is the *Christian Weekly*, of this city, organized in 1871. The *Republican*, of St. Louis, Missouri, which was started in 1808, was the first newspaper west of the Mississippi river; the *Graphic*, of this city, is the first illustrated daily of the world; it was established in 1873.

The papers in this country over a hundred years old are the *Gazette*, of Annapolis, Md., established in 1745; *Gazette*, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1756; the *Mercury*, Newport, R. I., 1758; *Courant*, Hartford, Conn., 1764; *Journal*, New Haven, Conn., 1767; *Gazette*, Salem, Mass., 1768; *Spy*, Worcester, Mass., 1770, and the *American*, Baltimore, Md., 1773.—*New York Telegram.*

BEATS THE RECORD.

"Type often refuses to print what a fellow wants it to," says the editor of the *Cleveland Press*, but the other day the *Press* type beat the record. Clothier Steinfeld desired one of his many advertisements to begin:

HELLO! IS THIS THE FAMOUS CLOTHIER?

What the type stated was:

HELL! IS THIS THE FAMOUS CLOTHIER?

We hasten to assure clothier Steinfeld's many friends that the blasphemy is not his, but the type's.



12 A 25 A 10 POINT FREAK (Long Primer) \$2 75
 American Coast Steamers
 The + United + States + Minister + to + France
 23 + Lower House of Congress + 45

9 A 18 A 12 POINT FREAK (2 line Nonp.) \$2 85
 Little Fisher Maiden
 Sung + at + the + Columbia + Theatre
 45 + Splendid Music + 67

6 A 12 A 18 POINT FREAK (3 line Nonp.) \$3 35
 Chicago + National + Base + Ball + League
 59 In Our Annual Struggle for Glory

Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

Great Western Type Foundry.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

+ + Letter Founders + +

No. 115-117 Fifth Avenue

Chicago Illinois

5 A 10 A 24 POINT FREAK (4 line Nonp.) \$3 15
 Beautiful Christmas Attractions
 In Novel Styles of Type 67

A 8 A 30 POINT FREAK (5 line Nonp.) \$4 50
 Spirits of the Long Departed + +
 + + 38 Wafted Homeward

METROPOLIS.

PATENTED.

8 A. \$2.25. 15 A. \$2.00. \$4.30.
24 POINT METROPOLIS.
New Autumn Styles
Metropolitan 4 Institutions
PROTECTIONIST

6 A. \$3.70. 10 A. \$3.00. \$6.70.
36 POINT METROPOLIS.
Deacon Bishop
Union Hills Church
4 TRUNK 5

4 A. \$4.20. 6 A. \$3.20. \$7.40.
48 POINT METROPOLIS.
Horse 2 Races
POSTERS

3 A. \$5.20. 60 POINT METROPOLIS.
NUMBER

James Conner's Sons, Type Founders, New York.

METROPOLIS.

20 A. \$1.00. 20 A. \$.45. 6 POINT METROPOLIS. 75 A. \$1.50. \$2.95.

Our Specimen Book of Electrotypes, Business Cuts, Ornaments, Corners, Initials, Etc.,

1234 FOR REORGANIZED PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS ONLY. 5678

is Not Equaled by Any Other Type and Electrotypes Foundry in the United States. Send for it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CENTENNIAL TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTION

20 A. \$1.35. 20 A. \$.45. 8 POINT METROPOLIS. 70 A. \$1.90. \$3.70.

This Neat and Attractive Series is Meeting with Universal

Approval among Job and Book Men, and we Predict for it an Immense Sale

SOLD IN FIFTY POUND FONTS AT ROMAN PRICE.

ALL COMPLETE WITH POINTS AND FIGURES.

15 A. \$1.15. 15 A. \$.45. 10 POINT METROPOLIS. 50 A. \$1.25. \$2.65.

Specimen Books are Supplied to all Job Printers in the

United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia, China,

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, NEW JERSEY.

84 NEWSPAPER 26 PUBLISHERS 70

15 A. \$1.50. 15 A. \$.70. 12 POINT METROPOLIS. 40 A. \$1.70. \$3.00.

Conners' Brass Rule Specimens on Application

The Finest Assortment Manufactured in the Country

THE TYPOGRAPHIC MESSENGER

ISSUED EVERY THREE MONTHS

10 A. \$1.90. 18 POINT METROPOLIS. 25 A. \$2.00. \$3.90.

Ancient Egyptian Monoliths

Readings, Recitations and Dialogues

68 JAMES CONNER 23

6, 8, 10 AND 12 POINT METROPOLIS SOLD AT ROMAN PRICES IN FONTS OF 50 POUNDS.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO., CHICAGO.

Clipper Ornaments No. 2.

47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Font \$4.55 Patent Pending. Small Font \$2.75

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO., CHICAGO.

FINE TYPE

16 A TEN-POINT ALPHA. \$2.00
SEVERAL PRODUCTIONS FROM
25 MONOPOLIES IN 52

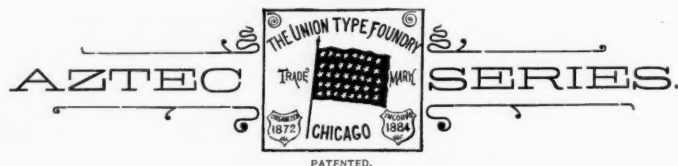
14 A TWELVE-POINT ALPHA. \$2.25
FINE COMBINATION WITH
48 THE ALPHA 84

8 A EIGHTEEN-POINT ALPHA. \$2.80
NEITHER PARTNER
34 FINE 56

6 A TWENTY-FOUR-POINT ALPHA. \$3.80
FAIR MAIDEN
4 SHE 5

Cast to Line accurately without the use of Paper or Cardboard.

HHHHH HHHHHH HHHHHH



... CAST FROM COPPER AMALGAM METAL ...

12 A

8-POINT AZTEC.

\$1.20

A YOUNG MAN GOES TO COLLEGE TO INCREASE HIS STORE OF KNOWLEDGE AND TO STUDY
FROM ALPHA TOWARDS OMAHA

* ALL * THE * CLASSICS * THAT * HE * CAN - BUT - IT - SOON - BECOMES - 321 -

12 A

12-POINT AZTEC.

\$1.60

HIS MISSION AND MOST LAUDABLE AMBITION TO MAKE HIMSELF A TRUE
GREEK LETTER MAN SIR

* AND * MORE * ESPECIALLY * DOES * HE * TRY * TO * JOIN * 31 *

10 A

18-POINT AZTEC.

\$2.00

THE ZETA PSI FOR THEN HE WOULD HIS STANDING MOST

* WOULD * HE * TRY * THE * GOAT * TO * RIDE * 216 *

7 A

24-POINT AZTEC.

\$2.25

ON THE GREASED PLANK WOULD HE SLIDE OH

* NO * OF * COURSE * HE * WOULDN'T * 253 *

5 A

30-POINT AZTEC.

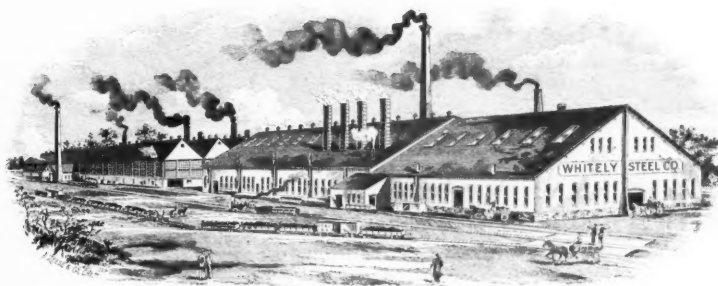
\$2.60

BUT HE WOULD LIKE THE CHANCE

* TO * TRY * UPSILON * AND * 518 *

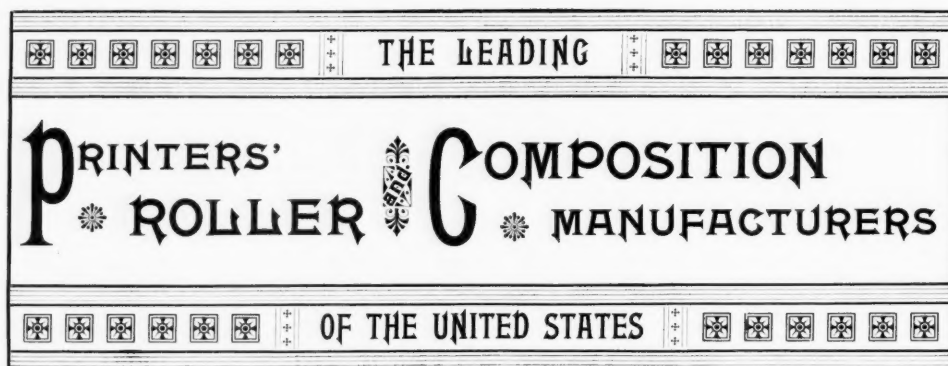
→ SPECIMENS OF PHOTO-ZINC ETCHING →

FROM A. ZEESE & CO., 341-351 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



FIRST-CLASS WORK — PROMPT EXECUTION — REASONABLE PRICES.

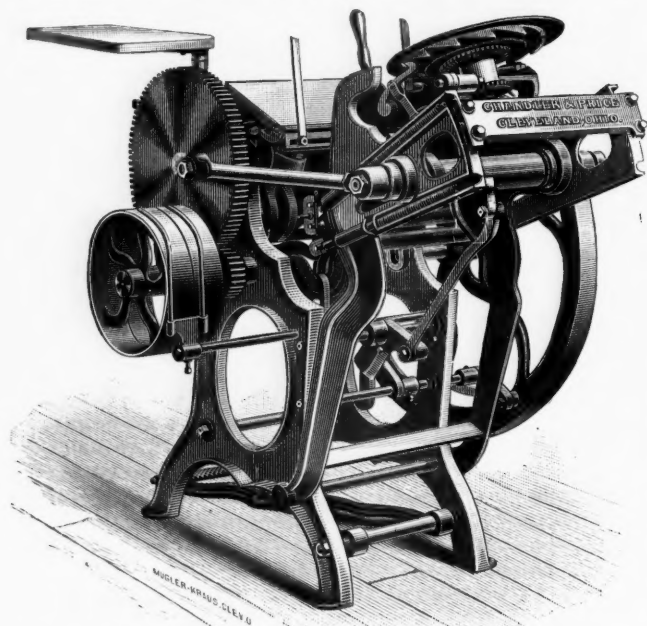
BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,



THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT
IN AMERICA

49 & 51 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.



SPECIAL FEATURES:

Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, forged from solid bar, without seam or weld.
The Most Positive and Practical Throw-off yet introduced.

Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished.

We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give greatly increased distribution, and we believe it is unequalled in this respect by any press now made.

The Most Durable and hence the Most Economical Press for the Printer.

We never have had to take a Press back!
Every one is giving Entire Satisfaction.

IMPRESSION THROW-OFF. DEPRESSIBLE GRIPPERS.
HARDENED TOOL-STEEL CAM ROLLERS.

EIGHTH MEDIUM, 7 x 11, with Throw-off and Depressible Grippers.....	\$150.00
" " 8 x 12, " " " " " "	165.00
QUARTO MEDIUM, 10 x 15, " " " " " "	250.00
HALF MEDIUM, 14 x 20, " " " " " "	400.00
" " 14 1/2 x 22, " " " " " "	450.00
STEAM FIXTURES.....	15.00
CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN, for either size Press.....	20.00
BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.....	10.00

With each Press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches, and one Roller Mold. No charge for boxing and shipping.

We Challenge Comparison. All our Goods Guaranteed in every respect.

Write to your Dealer for Prices and Terms.

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect and C. & P. R. R. Crossing. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

N. B.—None genuine without name of CHANDLER & PRICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, cast upon the rocker.

BELMONT MACHINE CO.

(FORMERLY MANLY & COOPER MFG. CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Folding and Pasting Machines

3737 FILBERT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



OUR NEW PAMPHLET and BOOK FOLDING MACHINE (patents applied for) is the *cheapest* Folder in the market, and is the *most accurate* one ever made. It folds to register, making 1, 2, 3 or 4 folds, thus producing sections

of 4, 8, 16 or 32 pages. It occupies less room than any other folding machine, and we do not hesitate to claim that its work is unrivaled. With one operator the 16-page folder is guaranteed to fold from 1,200 to 1,600 sheets per hour, and the 32-page folder from 1,000 to 1,500 sheets in the same time.

THESE MACHINES WERE INTRODUCED TWO YEARS AGO,
AND ALL OF THEM HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION.

Our PASTING MACHINES paste the sheets before they leave the table, and the operator can see that every sheet is thoroughly pasted before it is folded.

All machines sold on 30 days' trial, and guaranteed to do all that is claimed for them. Write for circulars, prices and all information to—

BELMONT MACHINE CO., General Machinists,

3737 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TAYLOR & SHOEMAKER,

PROPRIETORS.

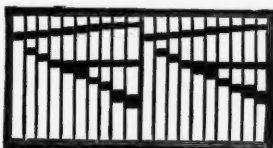
F. WESEL & CO.

11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Printers' Materials,

Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the

HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.

Case No. 1. Price, \$1.25.



Case No. 2. Price, \$1.00.



Case No. 4. Price, 75 cts.



Case No. 3. Price, \$1.00.

The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four of either size fill the same space.

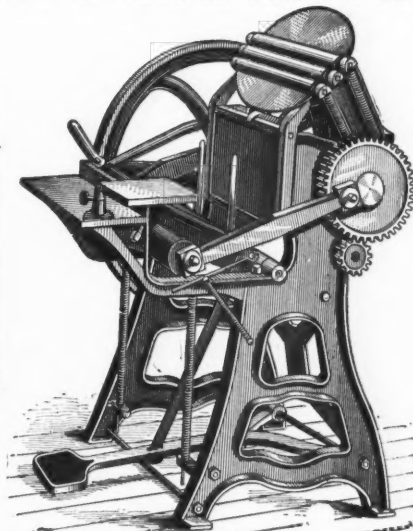
The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs. each.

The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.

The Nos. 3 and 4 are to be used together as one case, and they will hold a 32-lb. font of rule.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS

LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs..	\$60.00	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off..	\$150.00
" 8x12 " " 600 " ..	85.00	" 8x12 " Finished, " ..	120.00
" 9x13 " " 725 " ..	100.00	" 9x13 " " " ..	140.00
" 10x15 " " 1000 " ..	135.00	" 10x15 " " " ..	190.00
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off..	100.00	" 11x17 " " " ..	240.00
" 9x13 " " " ..	115.00		

Steam Fixtures, \$12.00.

Ink Fountain, \$10.00.

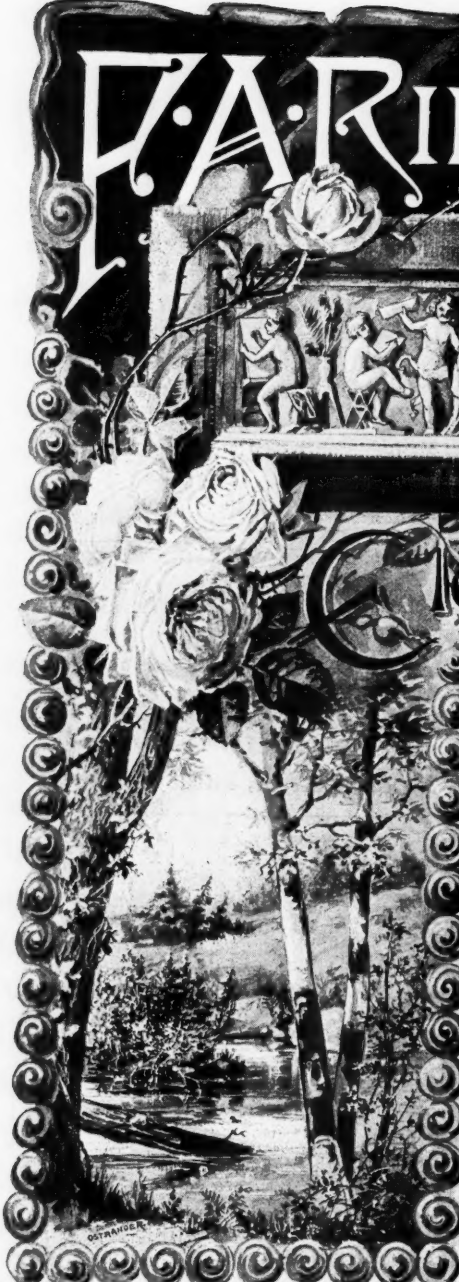
BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.


A. OLMESDAHL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in PRESSES,

41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.



F. A. RINGLER & CO.




Electrotype Works



THE LARGEST PRINTING PLATE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE WORLD

ELECTROTYPING &
STEREOTYPING
of every description for letter press printing.

Duplicates made from
Steel & Copper plates.



COPPER PLATES COATED WITH STEEL.

PHOTO-ELECTROTYPES FOR
INTAGLIO AND RELIEF PRINTING

Manufacturers of
PLATES FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES
BY VARIOUS PROCESSES.

21 & 23 BARCLAY ST., TO 26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
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FROM A PHOTO-ENGRAVING, DIRECT, AFTER A WASH DRAWING.

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MANUFACTURER OF
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
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THE ONLY PRACTICAL

Stereotype · Outfit

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED BY

M. J. HUGHES,

10 SPRUCE ST. + + + NEW YORK.

One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
Feb. 16, 1888. O. A. CARLETON & CO.,
Book, Job, Show and Commercial Work of every description,
Providence, R. I.

THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given. Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a non-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office.

Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements.

M. J. HUGHES, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER, 10 Spruce St., New York.

Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent-Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

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MACHINERY

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES,
PAPER CUTTERS, POWER AND LEVER,

And all kindred Machinery—new or rebuilt, and guaranteed by its makers. Sold on favorable terms.

WILSON FISKE,

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REBUILT PRINTERS' MACHINERY

ON A NEW BASIS.

HAVING neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing only in genuine machinery of standard makers, I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the examination of purchasers or of their expert. Some years of dealing on this basis have shown that no other can be more satisfactory to customers or to myself.

Gordon and Universal Presses and Gem Cutters
on time, a specialty.

SEND FOR LISTS.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

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PROMPTLY
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NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

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NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,
ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

"IN VARIETY THERE IS CHOICE." CHOOSE FROM THE BEST!

None of these Gauge Pins require to be stuck through more than the top sheets.

"SINGLE PRONG" WIRE GAUGE PINS.

15c. FOUR SIZES.
Per Doz. No. 1, low; 2, low, long lip; 3, high; 4, high, long lip.

"HOOK" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

20c. TWO SIZES.
Per Doz. No. 1, low. No. 2, high.

"GOLDEN" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. SIX SIZES.
Per Doz. No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip; 5, medium, 1/8 in. lip; 6, long lip.

"ORIGINAL" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

60c. FOUR SIZES.
Per Doz. No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip.

"SPRING TONGUE" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. ONE SIZE.
Per Set. A low gauge pin with a high, adjustable spring-tongue.
\$1.20 per Doz. Answers for all work.

"EXTENSION" FEED GUIDES.

1.00 ONE SIZE.
Per Pair. Particularly designed for gauging sheets at and below the edge of the platen.
Extra Tongues and Guides.

If you want to preserve your tympan from absolute defacement, use the Radiating Sheet Supporters, \$3.00 and upward. Circulars. SOLD BY ALL TYPE-FOUNDERS AND DEALERS, and by the Patentee and Manufacturer,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., New York.

SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC
NOVELTIES IN TYPE

STEREOTYPE PRINTING

JAGGED, IN 3 SIZES

WAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED
BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

When the heart is out of tune—

The tongue never goes right

18 Point Cursive Script

PIUS II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462,
WHICH WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT
OF WEIDENBACK. THIS LETTER MAKES 108 470
PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT

OUTING, IN FOUR SIZES

THREE PARAGRAPHS

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY

150 CONGRESS STREET

ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC,
EIGHT SIZES

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
PATENT COMPOSITION

FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not
"skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in
quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior
to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Malden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands,
"Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools
and Implements.Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc.,
Guaranteed as represented.

The Six Best Machines.

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE :::::

• Sews with Thread more Books than Five or Six Girls, and gives a Hand-
somer, Stronger and more Flexible and Durable Book.

THE ELLIOTT THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE :::::

• Stitches with Cotton, Linen or Silk Thread more Pamphlets than Five
Girls, and much better. Ties an Absolutely Square, Hard Knot.

THE CHAMBERS FOLDING MACHINE :::::

• The only Folder adapted to Fine Work. Folds either from Points or Ganges,
with Four Times the Speed of Hand, and with Greater Accuracy.

THE ACME PAPER-CUTTING MACHINE :::::

• The original and only Simple, Automatic, Self-Clamping Cutter made. Does
Twice as much and Saves all the Hard Work of Cutting Paper. Has more
Improvements in Saving Labor, Time and Space than any Cutter extant.

THE GIANT SIGNATURE PRESS :::::

• Compresses Signatures for tying up. Saves cost of Smasher and does Bet-
ter Work. Preserves the Life of the Paper and Stability of the Bound Book.

THE IMPROVED SEMPLE BOOK-TRIMMER :::::

• Is the original and most perfect Book Trimmer. Trims Printed Books or
Blank Books with accuracy and unexcelled speed. Built from new patterns
with increased capacity and made more durable.

PARTS AND SUPPLIES.

These machines are sold subject to trial, and guaranteed by their
respective manufacturers, in addition to the guarantee of the agents.
These six machines stand on their merits as being each the most
successful one in its class. No first-class Bindery can afford to do with-
out them, or to accept unsatisfactory substitutes.

Send for Descriptive Circulars, Terms and Prices to

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

General Agents for United States and Canada,

No. 41 Beekman St., NEW YORK,
and No. 345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

STEPHEN McNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER

P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S.



R·O·L·L·E·R·S.

Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.

CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARG-
EST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario, has been dissolved.

E. UPTON & SON, publishers of the *Times and Sentinel*, Bath, Maine, have sold out.

THE Hocking Valley Printing and Publishing Company, Athens, Ohio, has sold out.

GOLDIE BROTHERS & MORGAN, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

FERGUSON & HEAD, printers, Jefferson, Iowa, have been succeeded by Ferguson & Benerly.

THE Outlook Publishing Company has been chartered to publish a daily paper at Richmond, Virginia.

THORPE & GODFREY, state printers and publishers of the *Republican*, Lansing, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

J. T. MITCHELL & Co., printers, Springfield, Ohio, have dissolved partnership. D. H. Mitchell succeeds to the business.

THE Lincoln Pulp Mill, at St. Catherines, Ontario, was, on January 2, destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$9,500.

P. A. NOYES & Co., manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' machinery, Mystic River, Connecticut, have dissolved partnership.

OUR contemporary, the *Export Journal*, of Leipsic, has been awarded a silver medal at the International Competition in Brussels.

STANLEY & USHER, printers, Boston, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Usher.

THE Examiner Publishing Company (capital stock \$5,000) has been chartered by J. A. L. Wolf, R. T. Seay, R. W. Carpenter and others, at McKinney, Texas.

THE Saratoga (N. Y.) *Union* has been sold by Hon. James L. Scott, receiver. It was bid in at \$9,500 by Mr. C. W. Pierson, who immediately appointed Col. B. F. Judson temporary manager.

THE printing establishment of Owen Brothers, Santa Cruz, California, was burned out on the morning of December 11, but the firm announce that they will be in a condition to resume business in a very short time.

THE printing establishment of Rand & Avery, Boston, was sold at auction on Tuesday, January 8. It is understood that a city capitalist was the party chiefly interested in the purchase, and that Mr. Lawson will again manage the affairs of the great concern.

THE United States Fiber Company have recorded articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office, at Newark, New Jersey. The capital stock is \$600,000, and the incorporators are Amos B. Pierce and Martin C. Noble, of Newark, and John G. Green, of New York.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. E. Hamilton and William B. Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, manufacturers of wood type, borders, etc., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by "the Hamilton Manufacturing Co.," who will collect all accounts due the late firm, and pay their liabilities.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, report that their web perfecting machines, for illustrated periodicals and fine bookwork, are meeting with great success, and have several orders for them. They have lately succeeded in making a machine which produces electroplates on the curve, in equally as good shape as usually done on a flat bed. This overcomes the last difficulty in printing from cylinders, and is an achievement of which this company may well be proud.

THE value of trade exhibitions in centers where members of the branch regularly come together is being better recognized every day. Our friends of the paper printing and stationery branches are invited by the Middle German Paper Union to send contributions to the trade exhibitions which are now held in Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas, on the occasion of the celebrated Leipsic fairs. As Leipsic is the recognized center of the continental book and paper trades, there can be no better opportunity for bringing our productions immediately before the eyes of our continental friends. Mr. G. Hedeler, of Leipsic, who is a member of the Exhibition Committee of the union, has undertaken to furnish information and assistance to intending exhibitors from this country.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: William G. Welch, of Woodward Bank Note Company, St. Louis; John H. Prack, Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis; W. M. Patton, of the *Paper and Press* and *Art Stationer*, Philadelphia; John Rycken, president of the Queen City Ink Works, Cincinnati; L. A. McLean, president Illinois Press Association, Urbana; L. A. Tipton, *Gazette*, Girard, Ill.; W. H. Hinrichsen, *Herald*, Quincy, Ill.; Charles E. Beaumont, with L. P. Allen, Clinton, Iowa; John H. Onstoll, *Democrat*, Petersburg, Ill.; Eugene B. Fletcher, secretary Illinois Press Association, Morris; H. J. Pickering, treasurer and manager of the Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb.; W. D. Peak, Elgin, Ill.; Lewis Theyson, representing F. H. Levy & Co., printing ink manufacturers, New York.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

H. O. SHEPARD & Co., Chicago. Illustrated annual for 1889, consisting of twenty pages. It is written in a humorously attractive style, and shows the gradual growth of this now immense establishment from its unpretentious commencement in August, 1880, to the present time. Its handsome engraved cover page is in blue and brown. The illustrations, some thirty in number, including a view of the business office, composing and press rooms, etc., are in blue-black, and the body in red-brown, and are surrounded with a beautiful border in lilac, the effect of which is pleasing in the extreme. It is printed on super calendered book paper, and, taken altogether, is a work of art of which the publishers have every reason to feel proud.

WANNOP & FORBUSH, Los Angeles, California. Two exceedingly neat and attractive business cards; Volkszeitung job office, St. Paul, Minn., concert card, in German, in red, blue, green and gold, an exceedingly creditable piece of work; James N. Peers, Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., business card in black, green, red and gold; H. Buckle, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, Man., handsome hand-made bristol folder, the composition and presswork of which are an honor to the firm; Turck, Baker & Peyton, Chicago, neat business circular in colors; Johns, Bumback & Co., Cincinnati, circular in colors, the design of which is original, and like every job we have seen from this office, well printed; the McKeesport (Pa.) *Times* New Year's address, the composition, designing and arranging of colors, being the work of G. M. Cobb, and the presswork by Joseph Jackson. It is a gem.

CALENDARS.—From L. Barta & Co., 54 Pearl street, Boston, neatly arranged memoranda calendar; F. H. Hesse, 314 North Third street, St. Louis; Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio; pocket calendar, D. Lothrop Company, Boston; Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway; the Press Company, 18 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.; the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Wild & Stevens, Boston, Mass.; Henry B. Myers, New Orleans, La.; Follansbee, Tyler & Co., Chicago; Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, N. Y.; Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

A HANDSOME engraved folder comes to us from the Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City, announcing removal to their handsome new building erected especially for them. The design of the folder tells the tale of removal.

TRANSFER PRESSES.

There are few people who know what a transfer press is, for there are very few in use, the treasury department and the bank note establishments being the only ones that have use for them. It is a peculiarly constructed press, with a very powerful leverage of many tons pressure, and is used for transferring or duplicating steel plates. They have a tremendous power, and only a small steel roll about four inches in diameter, and six inches long is used in the press. The manner of transferring or duplicating a bank note plate is as follows:

First a hardened or tempered engraved plate is placed in the press on a solid foundation or bed plate, and directly underneath the soft steel roll aforesaid, then with a powerful leverage a pumping process occurs by which the roll picks up or takes the impression from the plate on to the roll. It has to be a very careful process to keep from doubling. Then the roll is hardened and any number of impressions exactly alike

in every particular can be transferred from the hardened roll to a large, soft plate. Six impressions or duplicate bank notes are usually put on one plate, the object being to print six of them at a time as readily as they could one. Another and principal reason is, if the original plate is damaged or worn out, they have the roll to duplicate any number. These plates are printed from the same as copperplates.

JOHN RYAN, TYPEFOUNDER.

On the 8th day of May of the present year (1888), the death was announced of Mr. John Ryan, president of the John Ryan Company, typefounders, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Ryan was born in Baltimore county, on May 6, 1820. In early life he went to New York City, where he learned his trade by the side of the younger Conners, Farmer, the Smiths, Bruce and other men who have since become well known over the country in that occupation. The trade was in its youth when Mr. Ryan learned it, and he belonged to the second generation of men who were engaged in it. He remained for several years in New York after attaining his majority, and about 1848 he came to Baltimore to take employment in the Lucas typefoundry. In 1853 he went into business for himself, having his foundry located first on Holliday street. The business was afterward removed to Baltimore street, and about twenty years ago to its present location, in the Consolidated Building, at the corner of South and German streets. The deceased stood very high as a business man. He was thorough in all that he did, and educated many young men in Baltimore in the typefounder's business. He was very conscientious in all his transactions, and a very pleasant, unassuming man in his manner.

For many years Mr. Ryan was vice-president of the Typefounders' Association of the United States, of which Mr. Thomas MacKellar, of Philadelphia, is president. Mr. Ryan was held in very high esteem by the late Mr. James Conner, with whom he was on very intimate terms. A widow and three daughters survive him.—*Typographic Advertiser*.

A NEW ORLEANS paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during the working hours, put in the bank the exact amount which he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He thus kept his resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account and found he had on deposit \$521.86. In the five years he had not lost a day from ill health. Three out of five of his fellow workmen had in the meantime become drunkards, were worthless, and were discharged.

VERMILION IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

Vermilion is one of the finest reds. It is in great favor with color-printers on account of its bright and lively tone. Well ground, its use is easy, provided the surface on which it is printed be without influence over it. But vermilion is a sulphuret of mercury, easily decomposed if brought into prolonged contact with certain metals. When liberated, the mercury combines with the metal, with which the sulphur forms more or less colored sulphurets.

Vermilion is not generally used in the pure state, but in combination with another color, in order to insure greater brightness. This, however, is a mistake, for the brightness soon gives place to a dull and cloudy red. The printer immediately inveighs against the ink-maker, when he should in reality blame his own want of foresight.

The metal most easily attacked by vermilion is copper, the resulting sulphuret being black, whence the absolute necessity of refraining from using vermilion with electros, unless these be previously coated with a deposit of steel or nickel.

Neither nickel nor iron have any affinity for mercury, and consequently exert no influence over vermilion. As a rule, it would be well to coat with steel or nickel all copper or zinc plates to be printed in vermilion.

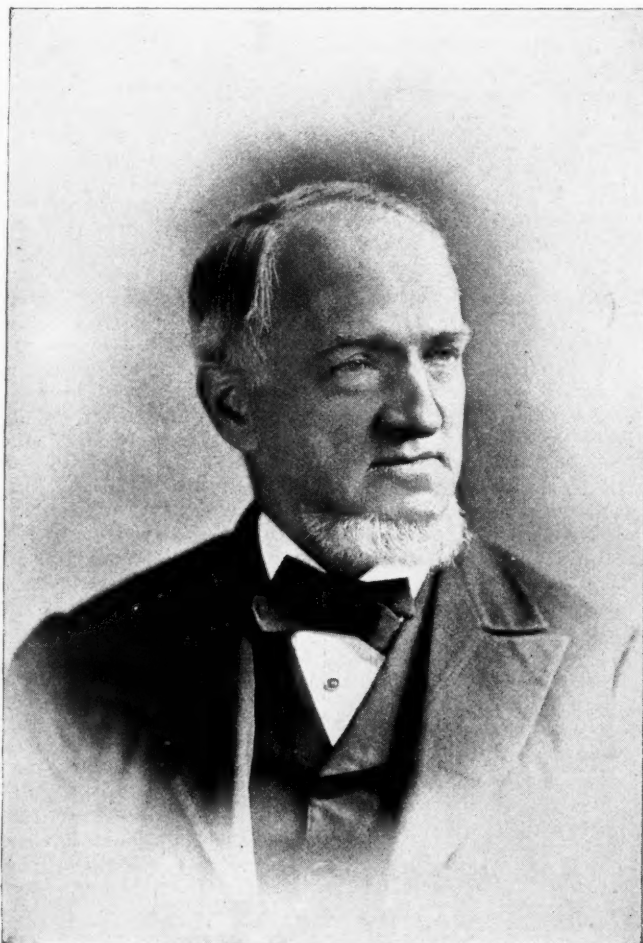
Vermilion is met with in the natural state. It is the cinnabar found at Ydria, Amalden, and above all at Dialicetto, a small and little-known district of Tuscany. But cinnabar needs purifying, and makers generally prefer manufacturing sulphuret of mercury.

Vermilion is often adulterated with minium, red oxide of iron, and ochres. The fraud is, however, easy of detection, as pure sulphuret of mercury sublimates without leaving a deposit.

What has been said of the use of vermilion in typography applies equally to the colors of which it is the base, crimson and

scarlet shades, for instance. To avoid the drawbacks attending the use of vermilion, recourse should be had to special colors without mercurial base. These may generally be obtained of good ink-makers, and advantageously substituted for vermilion, with which they are nearly identical.—*Printing Times and Lithographer*.

THE "Printer's Order Book and Record of Cost," recently issued and copyrighted by Mr. H. G. Bishop, simplifies the rules in regard to figuring on the cost of work in such a manner that no excuse is afforded for the continuance of the "guesser." It is both systematic and explanatory, and is really an indispensable in every well-conducted office. Price, \$3. For sale by Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago; Lord & Thomas, Chicago, or from H. G. Bishop, care of INLAND PRINTER.



THE EDITOR'S LIFE.

A young man writes from one of the rural villages of Tennessee to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*: "I have been teaching school ever since I quit school about a year ago, but I do not like it. It is time I had chosen a profession, and I think I would rather be an editor than anything else, for I like ease and comfort and plenty of money, and do not like to work. To be an editor, to sit in an elegant sanctum, with nothing to do but write when I feel like it, to have plenty of money and to go where and when I please, free of cost, and lead the editor's quiet life of ease, without care or trouble of any sort, is the height of my ambition. My friends think I ought to study law or medicine, or keep on teaching; but to be a lawyer or doctor requires too much study, and too much brains to start with, and teaching is too much work. Under these circumstances, would you not advise me to become an editor?"

We certainly would; your ideas of the life of an editor and of his surroundings and freedom from care and toil are singularly accurate. An editor is the happiest being on earth. He has little or nothing to do, and his pay is all that heart could wish. His sanctum, with its Persian rugs and Turkey carpets, its costly rosewood furniture, its magnificent mirrors, its beautiful pictures, its complete library of splendidly bound books, its buffet stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars which cost but a puff or two, its silver bells to summon an attendant whenever a julep or a cocktail is wanted, and, in short, with everything that human ingenuity can devise for comfort and pleasure, is a perfect little paradise, where he sits or lounges and reigns a young lord—with the world of fashion and pleasure at his feet. And then anybody can be an editor—no study, no brains, no preparation, nothing but a little money to start with, and once started the money pours in upon you in a steady stream, and the chief effort of your life is to spend it. As for the labor of editing a newspaper, that is mere moonshine. A mere glance at the columns of a newspaper is enough to convince you that it requires no labor to edit it and less brains. It is certainly a glorious life, that of an editor, a life of luxurious ease and elegant leisure—a life for the gods, filled like that of the young lover in his first sweet dream of requited love, with flutes and roseleaves and moonbeams,

While not a wave of trouble rolls
Across his peaceful breast;

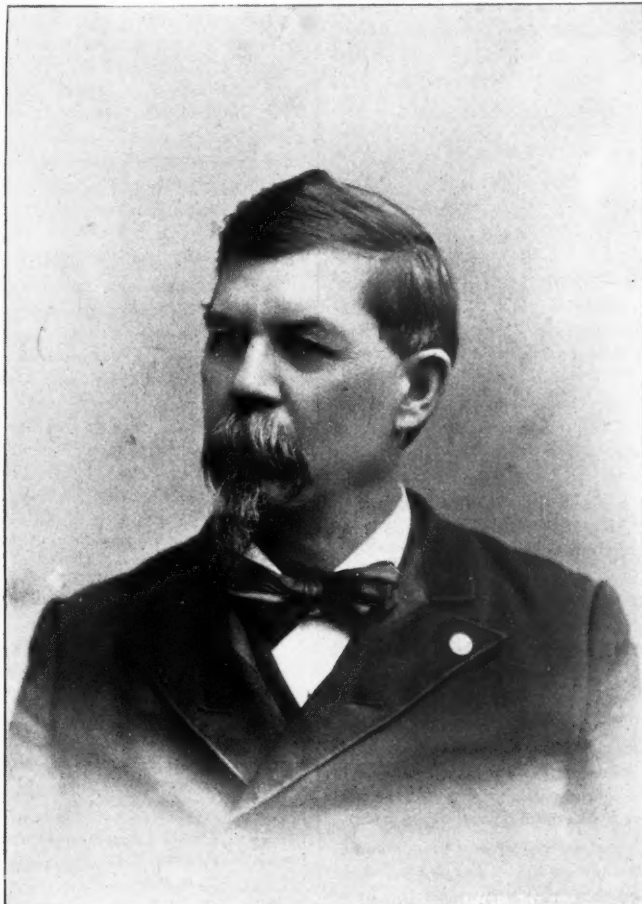
and that all men are not editors is one of the strangest things beneath the stars.

THERE are in the United States 1,311 daily newspapers, 11,605 non-dailies, ranging from tri-weeklies to semi-monthlies, and 1,790 monthlies, bi-monthlies and quarterlies.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,

Whose portrait is herewith presented, was born at Centerville, Indiana, April 11, 1835, and began to set type as soon as he had learned to read. During his boyhood he worked in his father's office (the Wayne county *Record*), afterward under instructions in the Richmond *Palladium* office, and finished his apprenticeship with John D. Defrees in the Indianapolis *Journal* office, Mr. Defrees at that time being state printer for Indiana. Mr. Meredith joined Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, in 1855, and represented it as a delegate to the National Union in the sessions of 1860 at Nashville and 1865 at Philadelphia. At the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted and marched into Camp Morton at Indianapolis with the old City Grays of that city, which

entered General Lew Wallace's famous regiment, the Eleventh Indiana. One day, after marching into camp, Meredith was appointed by Governor Morton assistant to the commissary-general of Indiana, and in that position superintended the issuing of rations to all the Indiana troops during the first six months of the war, and assisted in the instruction of regimental quartermasters until July, 1862, when he was appointed sergeant-major of the Eleventh Infantry. Before he could report for duty, however, he received from Governor Morton a commission as second lieutenant, with authority to recruit a company. In a few days he had enlisted a full company, many of his recruits being representatives of the "art preservative," was commissioned first lieutenant, and when his command was mustered in as Company E of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers he was unanimously elected captain, and commissioned the same day that Benjamin Harrison received his commission as colonel of the regiment. Unlike other regiments the companies of the Seventieth were lettered through from



right to left, so the fifth or right center company, which was the color-guard of the regiment, was E company. The commissions were dated August 12, 1862, and the same day the regiment was ordered to the field. Captain Meredith served meritoriously with his command until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability resulting from injuries received in the service. Returning to his home in Indianapolis, as soon as he had partially recovered his health the governor commissioned him for important service in the sanitary commission, in which service he continued until the end of the war.

After the war, Captain Meredith, before settling down to "business," worked for a time in New York and Philadelphia, "subbing" on the dailies, and returned to Indianapolis, where he was employed in the *Journal* book and job office until 1869, when he assumed the foremanship of the *Daily Journal* newspaper, which position he filled creditably, for a time running both a morning and evening edition, until 1872, when he was induced to remove to St. Louis and take the fore-

manship of the St. Louis *Democrat*. In June, 1875, upon the consolidation of the *Globe* and *Democrat*, Mr. Meredith came to Chicago and accepted service with the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company—the largest establishment of the kind in the West—as superintendent of the steelplate printing department. He has been active during his manhood in support and maintenance of the principles and objects of the typographical union, and of organized labor generally; was a charter member at the reorganization of Indianapolis Union, No. 1, and since his residence in Chicago has taken an active personal interest in the success and prosperity of Chicago Typographical Union.

Captain Meredith is a prominent candidate for the position of public printer, and has received the indorsement of Chicago, Indianapolis, Denver and Wichita Typographical Unions; also of the Press Club, and Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Unions of Chicago. Should he be the choice of the incoming administration for this responsible position his selection will give the utmost satisfaction to the craft at large, as his qualifications admit of no denial. In politics he has always been a staunch republican.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Illinois Paper Company are now established in their new and commodious quarters, 181 Monroe street.

THE Hanscom Printing Company, of this city, has been changed to that of William Johnston Printing Company.

D. R. CAMERON, W. A. Amberg and J. H. Amberg have incorporated the Amberg File and Index Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

H. L. GOODALL & Co., publishers of the *Drovers' Journal*, Stock Yards, have recently added to their establishment a two-revolution Scott cylinder press.

THE Chicago Paper Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: William F. Smith, F. Gerritt Yates and Charles C. Yates.

WE are gratified to learn that Mr. George D. Forest, of the Chicago Paper Company, who has been confined to his house for five weeks, with typhoid fever, is again at his desk, prepared to see his many friends, and attend to the wants of the patrons of the house.

CONFESSIONS of judgment were entered in the Superior Court, December 31, against the John B. Jeffery Company, Chicago, in favor of the First National Bank for \$25,487 and Burr Robbins for \$12,222. A creditor's bill was filed and George E. Lloyd was appointed receiver.

AT its last regular meeting, Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, adopted a new constitution, which changed the name of the organization to the "Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3." A resolution was also passed unanimously indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer. At the next meeting the nomination of officers for the ensuing year will be made.

IT is rumored in New York that Surgeon-General Hamilton will resign his office in order to accept the editorship of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, which is published in this city. Being anxious to avert this action the officers in the service have signed a petition urging him to remain in his present position, especially now that congress has appropriated \$500,000 to equip national quarantine stations.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Allen, for eighteen years connected with the J. M. W. Jones Printing Company, who recently severed his business connection therewith, to form a partnership with Mr. Chas. Stromberg, formerly superintendent of the same establishment, was, on leaving, presented with a magnificent silver set by the employés of the ticket-room, of which he had charge. The presentation address was made by Mr. John Stewart, his successor, who in fitting terms referred to the high estimation in which Mr. Allen was held by all who had been associated with him, and the courtesy and good will he had ever manifested to them, at the same time wishing him abundant success in his new field of labor. Mr. Allen responded in a feeling and felicitous manner, thanking the donors for the beautiful and substantial token of their regard, which he should ever cherish, and expressed the belief

that the same kindly feeling to which reference had been made would continue under the administration of Mr. Stewart. THE INLAND PRINTER joins in the expression of good will, and trusts that prosperity may attend the efforts of the new firm.

THE annual election for officers of the Chicago Press Club, held on Thursday, January 3, resulted as follows: President, James W. Scott, the *Herald*; first vice-president, Frank S. Blain, the *Inter Ocean*; second vice-president, Stanley Waterloo, the *Mail*; third vice-president, John E. Wilkie, the *Tribune*; recording secretary, Homer J. Carr, the *Tribune*; financial secretary, John B. Waldo, *Commercial Bulletin*; treasurer, George Schneider; librarian, William H. Freeman, the *Investigator*; directors, Charles Lederer, the *News*; Harry F. Boynton, *Inter Ocean*; Opie P. Read, the *Arkansas Traveler*; Joseph Henderson, the *Times*; Eugene Wood, the *News*.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The Chicago correspondent of the *Paper Mill* says: "From statistics annually compiled here, the total sales of paper for 1888 aggregated \$28,750,000, an increase of 25 per cent over 1887. The sales of paper stock amounted to \$6,261,750, an increase of 15 per cent. The wholesale stationers sold \$6,600,000 worth of writing paper and blank books—about the same as in 1887. The increase in the sale of paper is most marked, and clearly demonstrates that Chicago is destined to become the great paper-distributing center of this country. We have one paper concern here whose sales now exceed that of any competitor east or west. All our dealers are financially healthy, and are cheerful over the future outlook of business."

SEVENTY of the women press workers of this city met at the Sherman House on Thursday evening, January 10. Of those present forty were regularly employed on daily and weekly newspapers, thirty-five in editorial positions. It was resolved to have permanent headquarters. An entertainment will be given in Central Music Hall next month in the joint interest of the Press Association and the Women's Protective Agency. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Allen West; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. M. Moses, Mrs. R. C. Claghry, and Mrs. Louise Rockwood Wardner; recording secretary, Dr. Odellia Blinn; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Mercy Thirds; corresponding secretary, Miss E. S. Bass; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Emily A. Kellogg; treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Owens.

THE Chicago Paper Trade Club, at a special meeting, adopted the following series of resolutions as a tribute to the memory of Oliver M. Butler:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to call home our esteemed fellow-citizen, friend, and co-worker in the paper industry of the West, Oliver M. Butler; and

WHEREAS, In his death a kind father, brother, and the pioneer paper manufacturer of Illinois has been removed from us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we shall ever revere his memory, and think of him as one who lent honor and trustworthiness to a noble industry.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to his children, brother and sisters in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Chicago Paper Trade Club, and also that a copy be sent to the city dailies and trade journals for publication.

THE following are the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Press Club of this city, relative to the candidacy of Captain W. M. Meredith for the position of public printer:

WHEREAS, Captain W. M. Meredith has been named in connection with appointment to the office of public printer of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Captain Meredith has long been a valued and efficient member of the Press Club of Chicago in good and regular standing, and is believed by his fellow members to be, both as a practical printer of extended experience and as a gentleman of character, integrity and other sterling qualities, well fitted to fill the office named, and

WHEREAS, The Press Club of Chicago would feel honored in having one of its members appointed to an office of such importance and trust, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Press Club of Chicago expresses its hope that the appointment of Captain Meredith to the office of public printer will be made by President Harrison.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary of the club, be sent to Senators Cullom and Farwell, and to Congressmen Taylor, Lawler, Mason and Adams.

AN OLD PRINTER GONE.—William De Vere Hunt died on Monday, December 31, 1888, and was buried at Rosehill, January 3, 1889. Mr. Hunt was widely known and esteemed by a great number of printers in

Chicago, New Orleans and Canada. He was a man of fine character, unassuming, and of a bright and cheerful temperament. An excellent workman, well read, and devoted to his family, he was also an enthusiastic lover of music. Mr. Hunt came of a family of high character, and well-known in the North of Ireland and the southern counties of England. His father was an officer in the British army, and served with distinction on foreign service. The funeral services were of a quiet nature, attended by many of his oldest friends—the office for the burial of the dead of the Episcopal Church being read by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, himself a bookbinder in his earlier days, and a firm friend of printers and workmen generally. The pallbearers were Messrs. Gillespie, Simpson, Hewett, Thompson, Prince and Parker, five of whom were printers, and long acquainted with the deceased.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Niles (Mich.) Paper Company are building a large addition to their mills.

THE Powers' Paper Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, removed to Holyoke, January 1.

THE National Paper Roll Company has been organized at Cincinnati with \$50,000 capital.

A PHILADELPHIA paper-mill man contemplates the removal of his concern to Lynchburg, Virginia.

THERE are wood pulp mills in twenty-four different states. The principal woods used are poplar, spruce, cottonwood and fir.

THE New York *Times* has made a contract with the Turner Falls Paper Company for its paper supply for 1889. The price is said to be 4 1/8 cents.

THE people of Alfred, Maine, desire either a pulp or a paper mill to locate there. William Emery is chairman of a committee in charge of this project.

THE Smith Paper Company's Valley Mill, at Lenox Furnace, Massachusetts, recently ran off 121,440 feet of paper from its small machine without a break.

JOHN MASHIMA, of Tokio, Japan, has recently made a tour of the United States, in the interests of a Japanese paper mill, examining the various processes and machinery employed in the United States.

RICE, KENDALL & Co., Boston, have been awarded the contract for supplying N. L. Munro, of New York, with paper for the coming year. The contract is said to be for 75,000 reams, but the price is not stated.

AFTER a long struggle between competitors, the contract for supplying the Philadelphia *Press* with paper has been at last awarded. The Rochester Paper Company is the successful bidder, and the price is reported at 3.65 cents.

A MEETING of the leading manufacturers of wrapping paper and bags was recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana, to consider the matter of forming a trust, and it was decided to call a general meeting of those interested some time this month.

A FRENCHMAN has taken out a patent for sizing paper on one side only. The paper is made on a double cylinder machine. In the pulp sheets of one cylinder, unsized pulp is put in, and in the other cylinder, sized pulp, and the two paper webs meet on the common felt.

THE Lucknow Paper Mill, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, Walter Morehouse, proprietor, is reported financially embarrassed. The creditors, it is said, have allowed an extension of time, which will probably allow the mill to continue business. Unfortunate sales are assigned as the cause of the trouble.

ON January 22, all proposals submitted for the supply of paper for the public printer will be opened at Washington. The book printing paper, of all grades, to be figured on, amounts to nearly 100,000 reams. The writing paper required, of all sizes and grades, will be some 35,000 reams; plate paper, 75,000 lbs.; map paper, 75,000 lbs.; wood cut paper, 50,000 lbs.; coated lithographic paper, 50,000; cover paper 1,200 reams; manila, trimmed, 500 reams; tissue, 1,000 reams; artificial parchment, 10,000 lbs., and cardboard, of all qualities, 2,215,000 sheets.—*Paper Mill*.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Olean (N. Y.) *Times* has become an evening paper.

THE *Graphic* is the name of Denver's new Sunday paper.

THE Aurora (Ill.) *Daily Advertiser* has suspended publication.

THE Addison (Mich.) *Courier* has recently placed a new press in its office.

THE *Call* is the name of a new Sunday paper recently started at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

N. A. WATSON has commenced the publication of the *Evening Journal*, at Bristol, Pennsylvania.

A NEW paper called the *Stage* is the latest venture in theatrical journals, published in Philadelphia.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL, of the *World*, has been re-elected president of the New York Press Club.

THE Pike's Peak *Herald*, published at Manitou, Colorado, has suspended publication until next summer.

AN editorial association composed of the editors of Humboldt and Pocahontas counties, Iowa, is talked about.

THE Detroit *Evening News* has offered \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Policeman Thayer, of that city.

A DAILY paper has made its appearance at Brazil, Indiana, conducted by Robert Henkle, formerly of Crawfordsville.

THE Wilkesbarre (Penn.) *Telephone* is the first newspaper in that city to be printed from a press run by an electric motor.

A NEW morning paper is to be established at Peoria, Illinois, by Alexander J. Jones, ex-United States Consul to Columbia.

MR. H. L. TAYLOR, the well-known Illinois publisher, has returned to the control of the *Wenona Index*, after a year's absence.

A. A. HOLBROOK has purchased the *Valley Times* from B. F. Dilly, and will continue its publication at Kingston, Pennsylvania.

THE Pueblo (Col.) *Star* has recently been started by Colonel John C. Moore, formerly managing editor of the *Kansas City Times*.

J. H. C. APPLGATE has sold his interest in the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Evening News* and *Dollar Weekly* to his son, David C. Applegate, for \$7,000.

THE *Lumberman's Journal* is a recently established, four-column quarto, published at Otsego Lake, Michigan, devoted to the interests of lumbermen.

JOVE is the title of a neatly printed comic (12-page) illustrated monthly, published at Brattleboro, Vermont. Published by Frank E. Housh & Co. Fifty cents per year.

THE editor of the Kenton (Ohio) *News* (prohibitionist) has received more onions on subscription than he can use this winter, and offers them for sale for 25 cents per bushel.

PROBATE JUDGE WICKERSHAM is suing the Tacoma (W. T.) *Ledger* for \$50,000, for the publication of charges of seduction and fraudulent land transactions against him.

THE *Welch Crescent*, published at Welch, Louisiana, is the name of a neatly printed, well gotten-up, five-column quarto. It is edited by L. S. Scott, and is republican in politics.

THE Albany *Morning Express*, the only republican morning paper in Albany, has been sold to William Barnes, Jr., a nephew of Thurlow Weed, and brother of Thurlow Weed Barnes.

THE *Epoch*, the New York weekly paper, is to have a new editor. Mr. Edmund Collins, who has until recently occupied the position, retiring to more productive fields of literary labor.

THE *Sugar Bowl and Farm Journal* is the name of an ably conducted 16-page weekly, published at New Iberia, Louisiana, devoted to sugar, rice and fiber interests and general agriculture. \$3 per year.

THE *Deutscher Anzeiger*, of Freeport, Illinois, now in its thirty-sixth year, appeared in a new dress on the 1st of January, 1889. It is a ten-page all home print, making it the oldest and largest German paper published in northwest Illinois. It makes its own advertising rates, and adheres to them, an example which other publishers would

do well to follow. It is a well edited, well conducted sheet, and as a result its circulation is rapidly increasing.

THE Robinson (Ill.) *Argus* recently celebrated its quarter-centennial anniversary with a banquet to its business patrons and a few friends. Several appropriate speeches were made, and a good time had generally.

THE *Journal of Irrigation* is a seven-column folio, recently started at Las Animas, Colorado, devoted, as its name implies, to the irrigation, fertilization and cultivation of the vast plains and valleys of the great Northwest.

THE office of W. H. Miller, publisher of the Shelby (N. C.) *Aurora*, was recently burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$4,000. Two weeks thereafter it was re-issued from a brand new office. This is what we call commendable enterprise.

THE January 1, 1889, issue of the Seattle (W. T.) *Post Intelligencer* is a nine-column sixteen-page closely printed journal, containing a valuable review of the resources and trade of that territory. It is one of the most creditable productions which has ever come to our table.

MCKINSEY & CARTY have succeeded the Times Publishing Company at Frederick, Indiana. This new firm have started a new evening paper, called the *Daily Times*, which is neat typographically and well edited. Folger McKinsey is editor and Altor B. Carty business manager.

ELECTRIC POWER is the name of a new thirty-six page monthly journal devoted to the interests of the electric railway, and of the transmission of power by electricity for industrial purposes. It is published by the Electric Power Publishing Company, 150 Broadway, New York. Price, \$3 per year.

THE Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press and Times* appeared on December 1 in a new dress furnished by Farmer, Little & Co., New York. It was printed on a new web press, constructed by the firm of Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, capable of printing 12,000 copies per hour. It is twenty-one feet over all, eight feet wide, seven feet high, and weighs nineteen tons.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, having tired of the business details of the large New York publishing house, whose affairs she has conducted since the death of her husband, has established the Frank Leslie Publishing Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and will start about the first of February on an overland trip across the continent to Southern California, accompanied by a corps of writers and artists. The partners are John W. Simpson, Philip G. Bartlett, John G. Foster and L. H. Cramer, but the amount of stock held by each, as well as the amount retained by Mrs. Leslie, is not made public.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, which has been published continuously since 1867, has suspended. The last owner was J. Morris Harding. The *Republic* was originally started by four compositors, Hales, Dunkel, Keyser and Swain, who bought the type of the *Sunday Press* after the demise of that paper. The original firm continued until Mr. Dunkel became secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, when he withdrew. In 1886 Mr. Keyser purchased his partner's interests, and in July, 1887, the journal became the property of Mr. Harding. J. R. Duntison has been its editor from its birth to its death.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

H. T. OSBORNE, of Los Angeles, is a candidate for the office of public printer.

HON. JOHN NICHOLS, of Raleigh, North Carolina, has been indorsed by the typographical union of that city for the position of public printer.

WILLIAM S. WAUDRY, formerly a well-known employé in the government printing office, but recently connected with the bureau of labor, sailed for Europe a short time ago on official business.

THE contract for the department printing at Albany, New York, has been awarded to the Argus Company, by Secretary of State Cook and Comptroller Hemple. This is a victory for the union printers.

WHEN the will of the late Oliver Ditson was opened, it was found that he had made several bequests to charitable institutions. Among them was \$1,000 to the Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend a ball given by the Boston Typographical Union on Wednesday evening, January 23. Though unable to be present we appreciate the compliment all the same.

COLUMBIA (Washington) Union has secured quarters for its secretary on the third floor of the new building 425 Twelfth street northwest, as also a suitable room for the meetings of the committees of the union.

THE Boston union, at its last meeting, chose a committee to take charge of the abolition of the department system. The *Leader* says that every man in the *Post* chapel hopes to see the committee meet success that the system of "daylight robbery" may be abolished.

MR. WALTER W. BELL, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, and for many years foreman of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is now prominently identified with building association matters, and has an office in connection therewith at 914 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

THE following is a list of the officers of Typefounders' Union, No. 2, of San Francisco: President, John Quinn; vice-president, Charles Hukes; treasurer, George W. Dettner; secretary, George R. Faulkner; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. F. Condon. The address of the president and secretary is 405 and 407 Sansome street.

HERE is an order *verbatim*, as received from a printer (?) by a dealer in materials: "Send me 10 cents' worth of thin spaces for a six-column quarto paper." The order was filled without further light, and the party got what he wanted, too, for he supplemented it with an order for more. He wanted, and got, 6-to-pica leads, 13 ems pica long.

At a meeting of the Boston Typefoundry Mutual Benefit Association, held Tuesday, January 1, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph F. King; vice-president, George A. Grant; secretary, John H. Eaton; visiting committee, Henry F. Pratt, George C. Creighton, Robert Huke. The association is in a flourishing condition, has paid out \$500 for sick and death benefits during the past year, and has \$1,000 in the treasury.

THE following resolutions, indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer, were unanimously adopted by Denver Typographical Union:

Resolved, That Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, join the many other sister unions, in indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for the position of public printer.

Resolved, That we recognize in him all the qualifications necessary to conduct the affairs of our national printing establishment in a manner that will promote accurate and prompt service.

Resolved, That his standing among the printers of the nation for a period of thirty-five years deserves this recommendation from the printers of Colorado.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the foregoing be prepared, with the seal and proper signatures and forwarded to His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, earnestly praying for the favorable consideration of this our petition, for an honored citizen, a brave soldier, and a thorough printer.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Society held its annual election for officers on Saturday morning, January 5, at the hall 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, resulting in the annexed: President, Clifford Comly; vice-president, L. M. Meyer; treasurer, Nathan S. Hales; recording secretary, William F. Lacey; financial secretary, Jacob Semler; stewards, northern district, L. L. Rudduck, southern district, I. Walter Hastings; Beneficent Fund Committee, Eugene H. Munday, John W. Keating, William J. Adams, Laurence M. Meyer, Samuel Macmenz. After the election the members of the society were pleasantly entertained by an eloquent and interesting address from E. T. Plank, president of the International Typographical Union, who was introduced by James J. Daley, a well and favorably known Quaker City printer, followed by recitations, singing and other amusements. The evening was passed in an enjoyable manner by those present. The annual report of the treasurer showed the excellent work that had been performed during the past year in ameliorating the suffering condition of members and their families. The veteran, Harry Enoch, and a number of old-time minstrels—many of them former printers—had volunteered to be present and give a concert but, on account of the sickness of John Corcoran, the leader of the band, were unable to do so.



SPECIMEN AND PRICE-LIST
OF

BRASS RULE

METAL FURNITURE

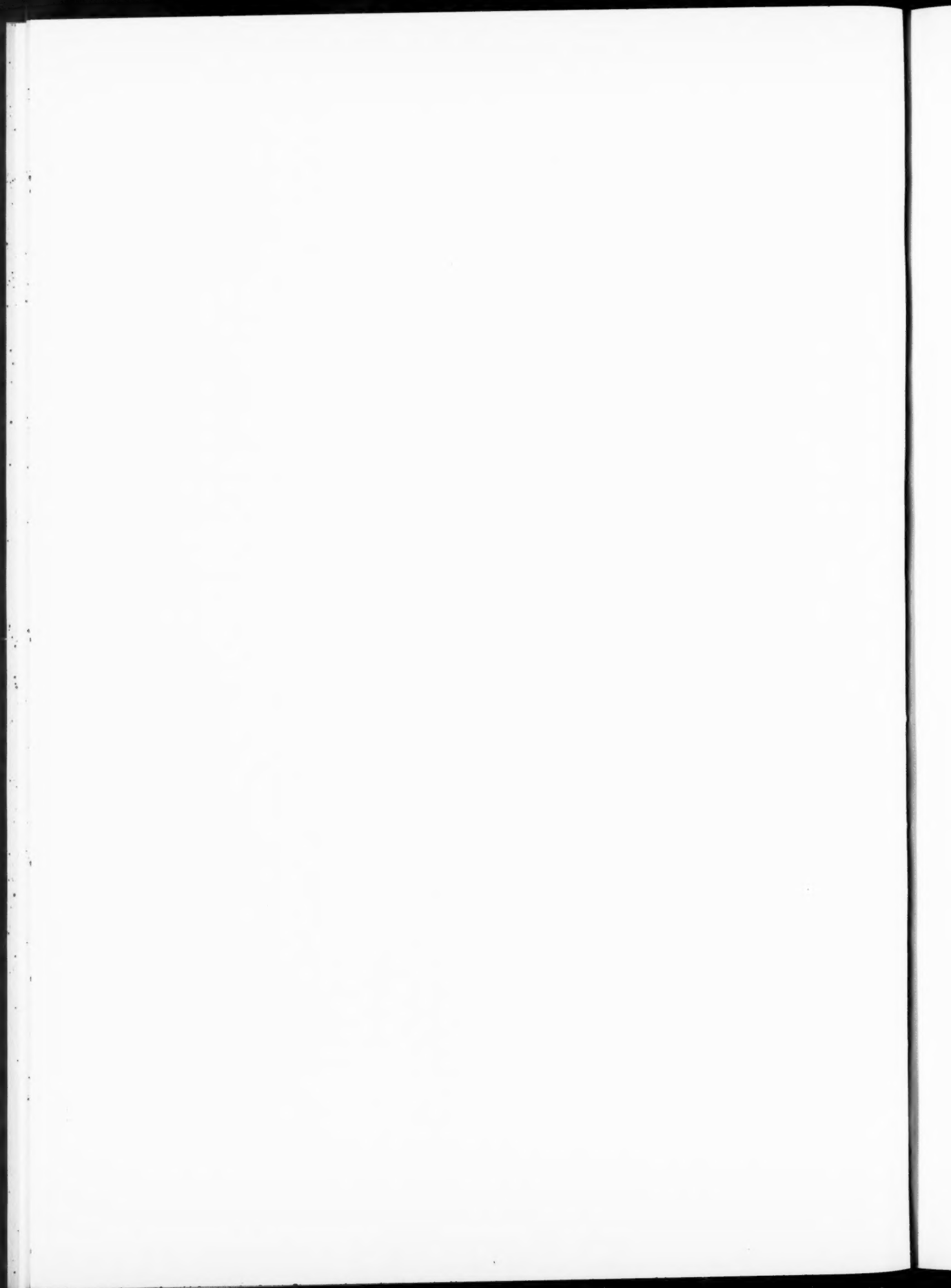
Leads, Slugs, Etc.

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY

HENRY O. SHEPARD & CO.

GENERAL PRINTERS

181-187 MONROE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.



THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held at Danville, Illinois, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 12, 13 and 14, 1889. The following is the programme, as arranged by the Executive Committee:

Tuesday Evening, February 12—7:30 o'clock.
Prayer.

Address of Welcome.
Response - - - - - L. A. McLean, President.
Appointment of Committees.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

To the Memory of Mrs. C. B. Bostwick, of Mattoon,
By Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Evanston.

Wednesday Morning, February 13—9 o'clock.

Executive Session.

Reports of Officers and Committees.

GENERAL TOPIC—"THE NEWSPAPER."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Advertising, - - - - - Thomas Rees, *State Register*, Springfield.
Soliciting and collecting, - - - - - Julius Schneider, *News*, Joliet.
Bookkeeping, - - - - - C. C. Marquis, *Pantagraph*, Bloomington.
Purchasing, - - - - - M. H. Peters, *Times*, Watseka.
Schemes, - - - - - W. H. Heinrichsen, *Herald*, Quincy.

Wednesday Evening—7:30 o'clock.

Address, - - - - - "The Republic of Mexico," Owen Scott, *Bulletin*, Bloomington.
Address, - - - - - Hon. M. W. Mathews, *Herald*, Urbana.

Thursday Morning, February 14—10 o'clock.

EDITORIAL.

Editorial Writing, - - - - - F. W. Havill, *Register*, Mt. Carmel.
Exchanges, - - - - - Richard Butler, *Public*, Clinton.
Markets, - - - - - C. M. Tinney, *Gazette*, Virginia.
Special Articles, - - - - - C. Boschenstein, *Intelligencer*, Edwardsville.
Local, - - - - - C. B. Turner, *Old Flag*, Pittsfield.

MECHANICAL.

The Printing Office - - - - - A. C. Cameron, *INLAND PRINTER*, Chicago.
Miscellaneous Business.
Election of Officers.
Reports of Committees.

Thursday Evening.

Banquet to be tendered by the Citizens of Danville.

DAVID M. PASCOE ACQUITTED.

THE CASE OF THE EX-SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TRIED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The case of David M. Pascoe, who had been charged with the embezzlement of \$2,200 while secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union of North America, was tried at Philadelphia on Wednesday, January 9. The allegations were that after a discrepancy in Pascoe's accounts had been unearthed he resigned. There was likewise a shortage of \$51 in his accounts of the Childs-Drexel Fund, but that deficiency was made good. Pascoe, when asked by Edward T. Plank, president of the union, to repay the \$2,200, stated that he was not indebted to the union on the outside more than \$1,000. He also asserted that he was unable to return the amount which he did not owe, and that he had received the sum which he was charged with receiving for the union. The custom of the union had been to fix the salary of the treasurer and secretary by resolution, and Pascoe stated that he had expected his salary would be increased to \$1,800 or \$2,200, and that the money had all been applied by him to the purposes of the union. These allegations about constituted the case.

Judge Gordon said that the only evidence against the defendant was the confession. No accounts were submitted to the jury, nor were experts examined to show how much he had collected. There was a contention as to his salary, and there was a rule of law that in all confessions the defendant must be given the benefit of any doubt that may arise from them, and under all the evidence he did not consider that his statements were admissions showing him to have been guilty of any criminal intent. Mr. Pascoe was thereupon acquitted without being required to go into a defense.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to the Book of Instruction in Metal Engraving for gold and silver marking, advertised in the present issue. The information and illustrations it contains are worth many times its cost. Send 50 cents to the Inland Printer Company and get a copy.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, has among its pupils a number of boys who are being instructed in the typographic art.

IN our November issue, in referring to the increase of capital stock of the "Porter Printing Co.," we inadvertently located it at Rock Island, instead of at Moline, Illinois.

PAGE cords are said to be much more durable if they are immersed for an hour in a solution of lime, dried and immersed in tannin, again dried, and finally saturated in oil.

T. C. CRAWFORD, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has sailed for Europe. He will make Paris his headquarters, and will send news letters to a syndicate of American newspapers.

QUITE a number of editors, after attending the National Editorial Association at San Antonio, Texas, made a flying trip to the City of Mexico, and were received with great honor and bounteous hospitality.

TO MAKE indelible pencils, take kaolin, 8 parts; finely powdered manganese dioxide, 2 parts; silver nitrate, 3 parts; mix and knead intimately with distilled water, 5 parts. Then dry the mass and inclose it in wood pencils.

THE employés of F. C. Nunemacher, the well-known printer of Louisville, presented him with an elegant silver water set, as a Christmas present. We are pleased to learn that the relationship existing between them are of the most pleasant character.

THE December *INLAND PRINTER* contained a specimen page of Grace script, but there was nothing on the page to designate by whom it was made. It is the production of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, and no doubt is meeting with the demand it merits.

AT Caledonia, one of the banana plantations has been named "Eschol" the reference being to the Old Testament; Numbers xiii. If this only leads some people to turn up their bibles, one end will be served.—*Belize (Honduras) Independent*, December 6.

WILSON'S *Photographic Magazine*, successor to the Philadelphia *Photographer*, published by Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York, is beyond all question the best publication devoted to the interests of photography, which is published in this or any other country.

VALUABLE HINTS.—A single plate of perforated zinc about a foot square, suspended over a gas jet, is said to retain the noxious emanations from burning gas, which it is well known destroys the binding of books, tarnishes the gilding, and vitiates the atmosphere for breathing.

RECIPE for an elastic mucilage that, it is said, will not crackle: Twenty parts alcohol, one part salicylic acid, three parts soft soap, three parts glycerine, all to be shaken well together and then mixed with a mucilage made with ninety-three parts of clear gum-arabic and 180 parts of water.

THE following is a reliable recipe for making the so-called silver ink:

White gum arabic..... 1 part.
Water (distilled)..... 4 parts.
Silicate of soda (solution)..... 1 part.

Triturate with the best silver bronze powder sufficient to give the solution the required brilliancy.—*American Lithographer*.

WE acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of an exquisite souvenir from the De Vinne Press, a tiny book of 96 pages, the sizes of which are 2¼ by 1½ inches. It is handsomely bound in embossed morocco, and contains a setting of humorous poetry in brilliant types, from the well-known foundry of Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The preface—an interesting one, replete with valuable information—is from the pen of that model printer, Theo. L. De Vinne, Esq., and like every production which emanates from his establishment, this gem is executed in the highest style of the art.

TO MAKE stereotype casts or molds of plaster of paris from metal types, without being troubled with air bubbles, or picks, as they are sometimes called, use the finest and purest plaster of paris obtainable. When filling a mold, beat up the requisite quantity of cream quickly, and with care to avoid making it too thick. In pouring this in, use a good camel's-hair brush to displace air bubbles; a mere surface cover of this thin cream is all that is requisite. While doing this, have ready

the thick plaster, of the consistence of light syrup, and fill up the mold at once. In about twenty minutes open the mold; if the plaster is pure and has been properly mixed, if too much oil is not put on the type, and the brush is used properly, it will result in clear, sharp molds.

THE printer girls of Topeka, Kansas, have organized a club, to be known as "The Leslie Club," after Mrs. Frank Leslie, who is their model. In addition to the usual musical and literary features of the club, these girls will issue a monthly magazine to be called the *Printer Girl*, the only organ of the kind in the United States. The magazine will contain articles by the printer girls, sketches of their lives, and social and printing experiences. Each number will contain one or more portraits of girl compositors and writers.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a number of photographic views of the interior of the various departments of the printing establishment of F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Kentucky, a casual glance at which convinces us that cleanliness and order are there enforced, and that in such an office a sloven would be out of his element. They embrace views of a group of employes, the ticket and tariff departments, cylinder and job pressrooms, stock rooms and general and private offices. The composing room is 22 by 60 feet; the pressrooms 20 by 100; the ticket department 20 by 60; and the stock rooms 20 by 40 and 20 by 60, respectively. The employes average 38 in number, and if outward appearance is a criterion by which to judge, are an intelligent, contented lot of people.

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

— FOR —

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

WM. H. MILBURN.

C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 to \$12. Our latest democratic daily has "sung its last lay"—a fact appreciated by the other dailies.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16-20. Bookwork has improved during past month, and morning papers have been doing an excellent business. This seems to be the stopping place for all traveling printers, hence the town is continually crowded.

Bangor, Maine.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16½ cents; job printers, per week, \$9.50 to \$12. Evening composition done by females.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. At the annual election, on January 6, the following officers were elected: President, A. X. Grant (relected); vice-president, M. W. Campbell; financial and corresponding secretary, Melvin Hodgins (relected); recording secretary, Will H. Sheward, Jr.; treasurer, Geo. Callahan (relected); sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Saunders (relected); board of directors: M. P. Connelly, F. J. Wharton, Will F. O'Brien. Mr. W. A. Clark, late of Detroit, is now foremanizing on the *Tribune*, taking the place of Mr. Will H. Sheward, who is now mechanical superintendent of the *Evening Press* and morning *Tribune*.

Chicago.—State of trade, nothing to boast of; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. As stated, work is slack, and there are a great many idle printers in town.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; no prospects; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The *Evening Telegram* has bloomed forth into a 2-cent morning paper. Bookwork dull. Subbing on papers has improved since holidays.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Business fair, but no lack of idle printers.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The holiday trade has been very fair, and the local real estate activity promises to pull the printing business through the winter in good shape.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9. The new paper hinted at last month has become an established fact. It is called the *Canadian Voice*, and is published in the interest of the third (or prohibition) party of Canada. They expect to have an office of their own soon. It is now printed in one of our job offices.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Work is very good now, and we all hope it will continue so, and there are enough men to do the work. The legislature convenes this month, and that alone generally makes work for the printer.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. The city is burdened with idle men, thrown out by the demise of the *Speaker*, the second paper to fail within a few months. The bailiff is in possession, and the men are owed a total in wages of about \$200. Their chances of being paid even a portion are slim indeed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not at all encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. All of the papers have issued handsome and elaborate New Year's editions, thus making work very good for a few weeks, but phalanxing is again in order, as the rush is now over.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There is soon to be another paper started in this city, the plant having been purchased. Plenty of printers here to do all the work.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. The third annual concert and ball of No. 152, held December 7, was a success, financially and otherwise.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Several catalogues on hand at present that keep all busy, one big history of the G. A. R. that is very difficult, causing trouble; it should be paid for by the week, at least \$16.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; week hands, \$17. The *Journal* recently laid off three men, and the *Press-Register* is setting the whole paper in brevity, thus dispensing with two or three men. The *Sunday Call* of the 6th instant was run off on their new Scott perfecting press, which proved a great success.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business has been "booming" since my last communication, but is now pretty flat. There is talk of the *Evening Union*, a democratic sheet, having been sold to the Palladium (rep.) Company, to be issued in the interest of that party.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not what we would like; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Matters in printing circles are quiet. A good many idle printers in town, and more coming.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. New officers: John O'Brien, president; Ada Coburn, vice-president; W. F. Osburn, financial secretary; E. R. Botsford, corresponding secretary. Business is fairly good; but we have plenty to do it.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. Our jobrooms are overflowing with work, with fair prospects of its continuance for some time.

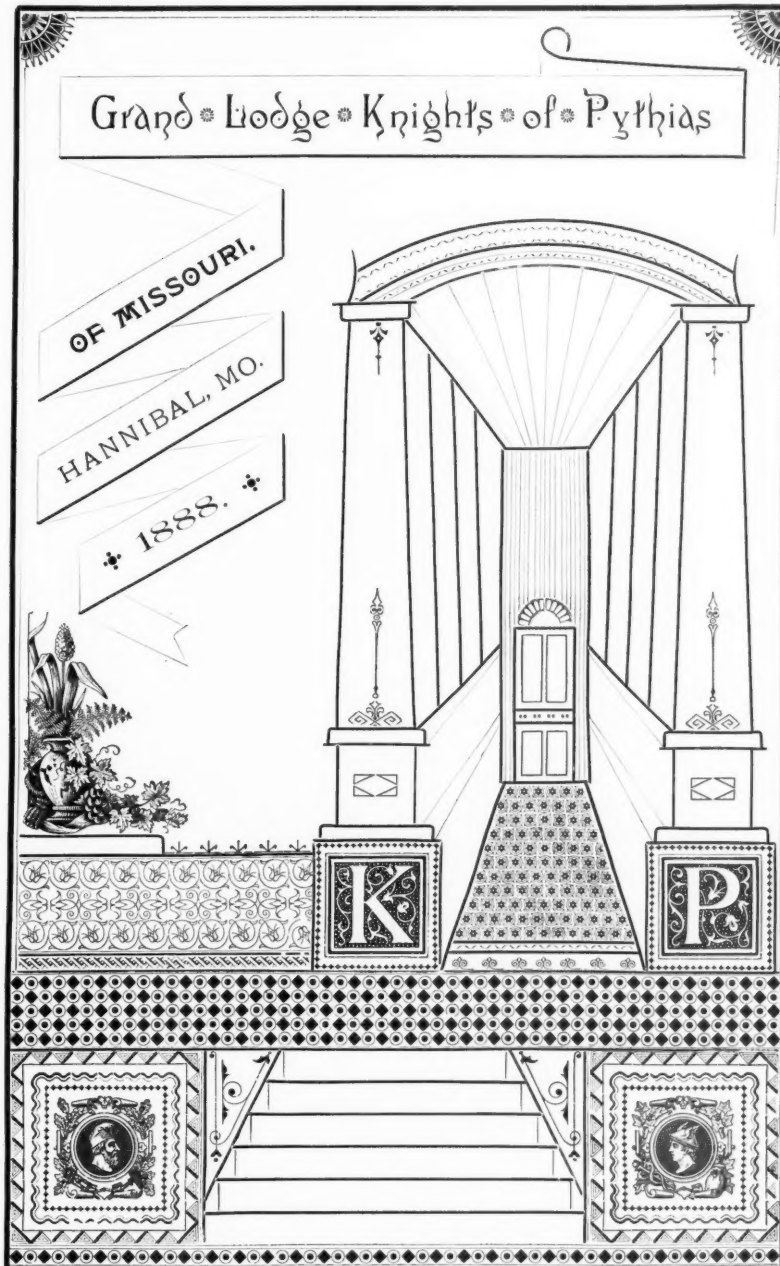
San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The winter has brought none of its usual life to the printing trade. About one hundred men too many in town. Union adopted new constitution, to go into effect February 1, 1889.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; weekly wages, \$10. Everything moving along smoothly.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Although business has considerably improved since the holidays have passed, yet there is no lack of labor, the supply being unexhausted.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. State work about February 1; work in the job and book offices is dull; the remarkably warm weather has been good for subs; would advise no one to come to the "Great Northwest"; all the dailies are well supplied with subs, and the phalanxes are heavy.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



Geo. D. Barnard & Co., PRS., ST. LOUIS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

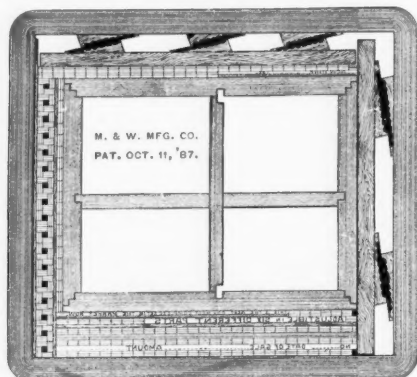
THE Dennison Manufacturing Company, Chicago, makes gummed suspension rings, both single and double, of paper or cloth, which are very useful, and can be substituted for eyelets on all kinds of hangers. Try them the next time an order for a hanger comes in.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Parties desirous of securing a small printing office, can hear of a bargain by addressing A. C. Cameron, editor INLAND PRINTER.

STEEL FURNITURE.

The Messrs. Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Midletown, New York, have brought out a new article, which will be especially appreciated by printers who do much blank work. It is a skeleton steel furniture. The cut here given shows its use in a form.



The idea is that a skeleton form can be thrown around a blank space much quicker than it could be filled in in the usual manner with ordinary wood or metal furniture. The pieces come in pairs of equal and exact lengths, varying by three inches from six to twenty-four. As the pieces are all interchangeable a large number of forms of different sizes can be formed from a few pieces. It will, therefore, go much further than furniture that fills the space. In an office where many blank forms are kept standing or are in use at once, a supply of this material would be found valuable.

THE DOOLEY PAPER CUTTERS.

These machines, which are claimed to be the simplest and strongest paper cutters in the market, are manufactured by the Atlantic Works, East Boston, Massachusetts, builders of general machinery of every kind, whose reputation for turning out none but first-class work is unquestioned. The Dooley cutters are built of the best material obtainable, are well finished and fitted, and are constructed with a view to great strength. Over four hundred are now in use, and giving good satisfaction. The cut shown in the company's advertisement on page 298, is the 32-inch hand-power machine. Other sizes are made up to 48-inch, of either steam or hand power. The catalogue issued by the Atlantic Works, which will be sent upon application, shows views of the different styles and sizes, and gives prices and list of firms using the machines. J. W. Ostrander, 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, is the agent for these machines in the West.

BELMONT MACHINE COMPANY.

Messrs. Taylor & Shoemaker, proprietors of the above company, of 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, have bought the folding machine business of the Belmont Iron Company (formerly Manly & Cooper Manufacturing Company), and intend making a specialty of folding and pasting machines of the most perfect description. The mechanical experience of the firm is embodied in a gentleman of long known ability in this particular line of machinery—one whose name appears in the patent office reports for the last twenty-five years, and the machines turned out by the company will be as perfect in every respect

as any machines made. The prices of the folding and pasting machines manufactured by this firm will be as low as good machines can be made for, and every machine is guaranteed to be accurate in register and of great speed. Machines are sent on thirty days' trial if desired. Every folder in use is giving the best of satisfaction. Write to Taylor & Shoemaker for full particulars, prices and circulars.

ACME OIL ENGINE.

A recent purchaser of a two-horse power, says: "The engine arrived safely and we set it up ourselves. To say we are pleased with it, would be putting it mildly. From the first it started out without a balk, driving our 6,000-pound Cottrell cylinder press on forty-five pounds of steam at the rate of 1,200 per hour. We can run it faster if desired. One gallon of coal oil does work for which we have paid \$1.50. It is a powerful machine and all that was claimed for it. The only reason that every printer in the country doesn't have one is because he doesn't know what it is." For sale by W. H. Robertson, 51 S. Canal street, Chicago. See page 363.

COLT'S ARMORY PRINTING PRESS.

This press, designed by Mr. John Thomson, 143 Nassau street, New York, author of the very interesting article on the "Art of Embossing," published in the October (1888) number of THE INLAND PRINTER, is so well known to printers and pressmen everywhere that lengthy mention of it now would add nothing to the reputation already achieved by it. We cannot, however, refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the illustration of the press on page 317, and asking them to look well into its merits, which claims to be the most perfect machine of its type, when about to add a platen press to their office. It is a machine of which its designer and maker may well be proud. The complete inclusive catalogue and price list referred to in the advertisement gives full information about this press as well as all the others made by Mr. Thomson. By all means, send for it.

A CONVENIENT CALENDAR AND STAND.

The most convenient, valuable and novel business, table or desk calendar for 1889, is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. It is in the form of a pad of 365 leaves, $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with blanks for memoranda. The leaves are sewed at the ends so that any entire leaf can be exposed whenever desired. The pad so rests upon a portable stand that the entire surface of each leaf is brought directly before the eye. The upper portion of the stand is made of pressed pulp, with "Columbia" in raised letters at the top, the whole handsomely gilded and practically indestructible. Besides the date and ample room for memoranda, upon each slip appear quotations pertaining to cycling and about typewriting and stenography, with occasional mention of the new Becker typewriter. Although this is the fourth year of the calendar, the quotations are fresh and new, and the information would, if placed in book type, make a fair-sized volume.

COSACK & COMPANY, BUFFALO.

The calendars issued by this company for 1889 include an almost endless variety, embracing artistic designs, portraits and comic views to please almost any taste. The colors are attractive, and are arranged harmoniously. Any house wishing "taking" advertisements should purchase a line of these calendars. This firm has branches in all parts of the country, where its goods are on exhibition and sale. The establishment in Buffalo, New York, where the work is done, is one of the finest in the land, and is arranged with especial reference to executing best work on the shortest notice, while the staff of artists and workmen employed is second to none. Mr. George M. Hayes, formerly in the novelty department, is no longer connected with the house. Mr. W. H. Lyman, a gentleman of long and valued experience, formerly of Chicago, and manager of the Baker Publishing Company, is now in charge of this department, the principal feature of which is advertising specialties, and will give his entire attention to this particular branch of the business. The firm is to be congratulated on securing the services of so able a manager.

CENTRAL TYPEFOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

The entire edition of this foundry's new and beautiful specimen book, showing the combined products of the Central and Boston typefoundries, was destroyed by fire, on the evening of December 15 ultimo, in the establishments of Messrs. Little & Becker and W. H. Becktold & Co., at the corner of Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. The book was nearly completed, and would have been sent out on the first of the year. It is not likely now that it can be issued before the first of March, but the company are constantly sending out sheets of their novelties, and will keep their customers supplied with them. A circular sent out December 20, announcing the fire, was set in steelplate script, one of their newest letters. It is a fine imitation of steelplate work, and will meet the approval of printers everywhere. Write for their sheets of novelties.

THE WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES.

Joseph Wetter & Co., 28 and 30 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, manufacture these very useful machines, a cut of which appears in their advertisement on page 364. They have patented all the practicable means of operating numbering machines made type-high to use in the form along with type upon any printing press, and during the last few years have furnished hundreds of them to printers in all parts of the world. That they have given perfect satisfaction is attested by the fact that not a single complaint has been received from anyone using them. Besides being used by large and small printing houses in all parts of the country, the government printing office at Washington has adopted them and keeps them in constant use. Joseph Wetter & Co. guarantee every machine sold, and furnish the most improved methods of numbering known to the practical printer. The machines are made to print consecutively, or to skip any numbers as desired, when running two or more on same sheet. Durability is one of the greatest points of superiority claimed for the Wetter machines, there being practically no limit to the amount of wear they will stand. Printers should examine the merits of the Wetter machine before purchasing numbering machines.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC MOTORS.

In last month's INLAND PRINTER we mentioned these motors, and recommended them for printers' use, and showed an illustration of the machine in the advertisement of the company which manufactures them—the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company. For the benefit of our readers who desire to obtain information in regard to the motors, or to examine same, we print below a list of agents of the company in different parts of the country. Any of them will take pleasure in answering all correspondence and giving full particulars as to the Sprague motor. Following is the list: F. A. Dowd & Co., 239 Broadway, New York; Messrs. Sawyer & Blake, 55 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.; Messrs. Chadbourne & Haselton, 935 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. W. Guernsey, 506 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. McLaughlin, 172 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Oswald, 118 Barronne street, New Orleans, La.; C. W. Foote, 34 Blackstone block, Cleveland, Ohio; Gaynor Electric Co., 439 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.; W. S. Elliott, 705 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan.; J. A. Duncan, 706 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. O. Woodruff, 125 Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa; Van Zile, McCormick & Co., Broadway and Thacher street, Albany, N. Y.; Edward E. Higgins, 202 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. M. Jones, Laramie Electric Light & Fuel Co., Laramie, W. T.; J. A. Devereux, Roaring Forks Electric Light & Power Co., Aspen, Col.; Western Engineering Co., Lincoln, Neb.; B. B. Powell, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; John H. Barnard, Asheville, N. C.; J. M. Sprague, 127 East 127th street, New York City, N. Y.; J. Read Shaw, York, Pa.; Ruffin & Hairston, 413 Main street, Danville, Va.; Benton & Carpenter, New York City; N. W. Electric Supply & Construction Co., Seattle, W. T.; Chas. M. Ayer, Edison Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. A. Murray, Marshall, Tex.; H. H. Carpenter, Care Mining Industry, Denver, Col.; R. B. Smith, 606 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Mottram, care Seth Miller, Dallas, Tex.; Chas. Hewitt, Manager Edison Co., Paterson, N. J.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—The whole, or a half interest in an old-established newspaper and job office in a live Southern California town. First-class investment and splendid business opportunity. Address LOCK BOX 263, San Buena Ventura, California.

FOR SALE—A snug job office between two and three years old, with a profitable patronage, located in a live town in central New York. Good reasons for selling. Complete printed inventory on application. Address STICK AND RULE, care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in on good terms. Will inventory about \$7,000 or \$8,000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—We have the following electrotype and stereotype machines for sale at a low figure: 1 Ostrander & Huke saw machine; 1 Ostrander & Huke mortising saw and drill; 1 Ostrander & Huke 16 by 20 molding press; 1 furnace pot, 20 by 26; 1 electro-backing pan; 1 12-inch Weston electro-dynamo; 1 shoot board and 2 planes; 1 electrotypers' finishing plate. Correspondence solicited. RAABE ENGRAVING CO., 86 Mason street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE, fully equipped for small work. Would take part in work. ANDREWS, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NO NEED OF A MACHINIST—Printers, learn how to take the "dish" out of the bed or platen of your job press, in your own office and with little expense. Full instructions sent on receipt of \$2. C. L. ADAMS, Trumansburg, New York.

POSITION WANTED in a typefoundry or printers' warehouse, by a competent man, who is also a first-class printer. Steady, temperate and reliable. Best of references. Address MR. PHINNEY, Dickinson Typefoundry, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—The Brewster job printing office, 410 Locust street (opposite Savery House), Des Moines, Iowa. This office has always done a good business and paid a good profit. Will be sold to the right party at a bargain, and on reasonable terms. Office invoices at \$2.300. Invoice furnished on application. Call on, or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—An Allen printing press; size of chase 7½ by 14 preferred. SPRINGFIELD ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—Position as general manager or superintendent of large publishing house, or paper and publishing combined. Twenty-five years' experience in the business. Habits exceptional. Eastern city preferred. Address, X, care INLAND PRINTER CO.

\$5 (Little more than the cost of binding) for Vol. I of *American Printer's Specimen Exchange*, elegantly bound, gilt top and title. Over 100 fine specimens of printing from all parts of United States, Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, etc. Only a few copies left, so order early. Sent prepaid for \$5. E. D. H. McCURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper.

FULLY WARRANTED.

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts.,
106-108 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.



INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it never dries, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents. For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for 75 cents.

Put up only by ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

Sorts Without Delay.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis and the Boston Typefoundry of Boston are owned and controlled by C. Schraubstadter and J. A. St. John. These gentlemen show that they appreciate a printer's wants by this one fact: they guarantee to deliver sorts of their make within from one to three hours from receipt of order.

To Bookbinders.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis will make for you, in brass, any style of type you want; it is the only concern in America casting brass type.

Type for Australia.

The Central Typefoundry have just made a shipment of *copper alloy* type, several tons weight, to Australia. This is the fourth large shipment within six months.

Copper Alloy Type.

While most foundries have been on short time from lack of business, the *Central Typefoundry* have had to run overtime; the demand for copper alloy type never was so great. The *Fort Worth Gazette* and *Little Rock Gazette* have just put on entire new outfits of copper alloy.

Brass Type.

The Central Typefoundry are first in the field, as they have been in most everything else. They are supplying the bookbinders all over the country. The brass type made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis is more accurate and cheaper than that imported.

A Typefoundry for Siam.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis have just shipped a complete plant for a typefoundry to Siam; every bit of the machinery was made by the Central Typefoundry in their splendid building, corner Fourth and Elm streets, St. Louis.

Copper Alloy Type in England.

Frederick Ullmer, Cross street, Farringdon road, London, is the agent for Central Typefoundry. He has built up a splendid business in the sale of "copper alloy" type; the English printers prefer it because it is so much more durable than type made at home, and costs no more.

Roman Face for Stereotyping.

The Central Typefoundry have produced a splendid series of faces especially intended for newspaper stereotyping; the hair lines are strong and the counters very deep. It is the most readable series for daily paper work yet produced.

Beautiful Type Faces.

Joseph Eichbaum & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have in press a twenty-sheet specimen book of artistic printing; every type used upon it was cast with "copper alloy" metal by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis.

Imitation the Greatest Flattery.

The Central Typefoundry has been making "copper alloy" type for years, notwithstanding the combined efforts of other founders to cry it down, and say such metal could not be made. Those very foundries are now advertising and pretending to make a similar metal; but they can't fool the printers—it is not copper alloy.

Philadelphia's Art Printer.

G. H. Buchanan says he has made a careful and exhaustive test of various type metals, and none will compare with the "copper alloy" made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis.

Pittsburgh's Art Printer.

Jos. Eichbaum & Co. say, in speaking of "copper alloy" type made by the Central Typefoundry: "We consider your type decidedly more durable, consequently cheaper, than any we have knowledge of."

An English Printer's Views.

Thos. Bushell & Son, of Coventry, England, writing the Central Typefoundry, say: "We are now in a position to speak of the durability of your 'copper alloy' type. Your type has been in constant use in our office ten months, and is as good as the day it arrived. We are more than satisfied."

A Canadian Printing Office.

The London Free Press Lithographing Company say of Central Typefoundry "copper alloy": "Of the superiority of your type over any other we have seen we are fully convinced."

Press News, London, England,

Says, in speaking of the "copper alloy" type made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis: "This foundry is turning out some of the most durable type in the world."

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

Mr. F. C. Wood, the St. Louis manager of A. N. Kellogg's establishment, says in a letter to Central Typefoundry: "The type we put on of your manufacture has worn longer and looked better by far than the make of any other foundry we have tried. Our tests have been severe, but the 'copper alloy' has more than sustained its reputation and what you have claimed for it."

Away Down East.

Gordon & Paine, of Lewiston, Maine, say in writing Central Typefoundry: "We are using some of your 'copper alloy' type and wish our office was stocked with it, for it wears *twice* as long as any other metal."

Dennison Tag Co.

Mr. Dennison, in speaking of type metals, said: "We have always had trouble in getting a metal to stand on hard tagboard stock, until we tried Central Typefoundry 'copper alloy' metal. That will stand the racket."

It Tells the Tale.

Many of the specimens of artistic printing exhibited each month in *THE INLAND PRINTER* are set with Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" type.

Looks Like an Exposition.



This remark was made by a printer after having spent several hours examining the great variety of presses, paper cutters and printers' tools in the wareroom of the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis. It is the largest display in the country.

Fine Dot Metal Leaders.

The Central Typefoundry have sold tons and tons of fine dot leaders cast with *copper alloy* metal, to take the place of brass leaders. No other foundry has dared to put their metal to such a test.

THE STAR IN THE EAST



Was the guide for the wise men of old. The Diamond  is the modern guide to the Golden Mecca on which all printers' hearts are fixed. We are the manufacturers of the Peerless  Line Advertising Specialties, and furnish all goods at first cost, saving middlemen's profits.

We make **FANS** by the million; **CARDS** by the ton, and **PANELS, BANNERS, FOLDERS,** etc., by the mile, **FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.**

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our jobbing prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 6 cents in stamps and receive a set of Niagara Falls Cards. Full line of Fans now ready. Send for price list. Set of samples of Fans, \$1.50 by express. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO.

Lithographers and Publishers of Advertising Specialties,
90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Nuernberger Brothers, TYPEFOUNDERS' MACHINERY,

MOLDS, TYPE-CASTING MACHINES,
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,

Room 311, 76 Market St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Best Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

ACME KEROSENE ENGINE

A PERFECT SUCCESS

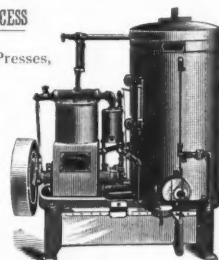
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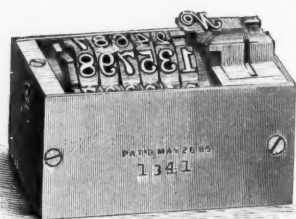
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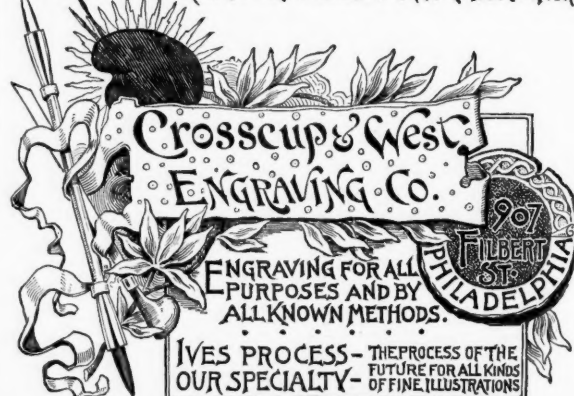
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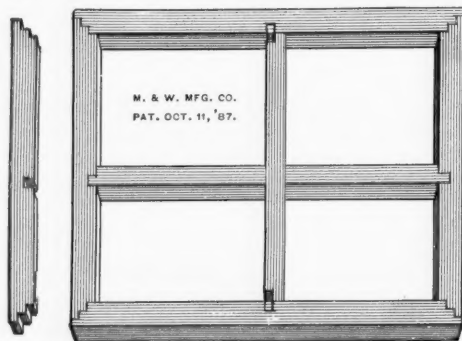
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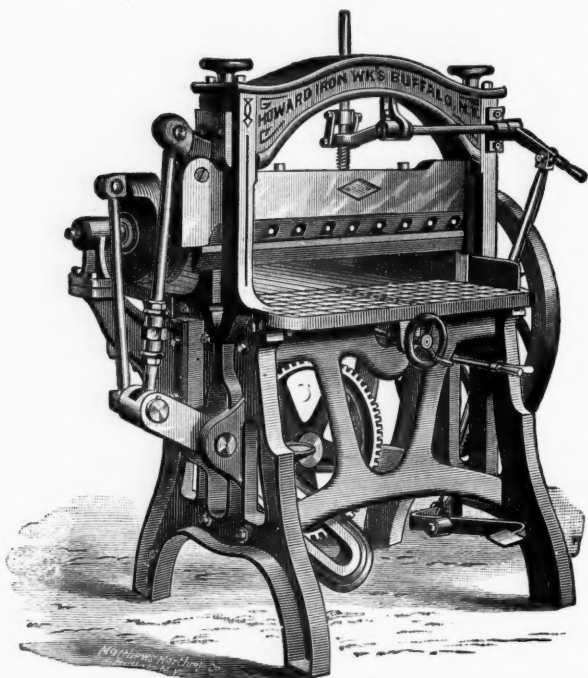
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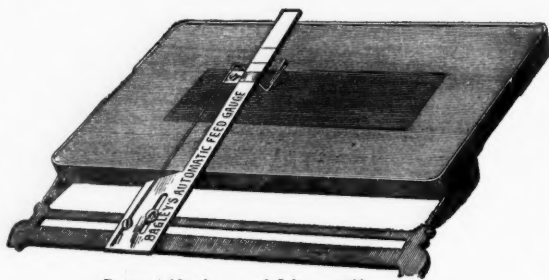
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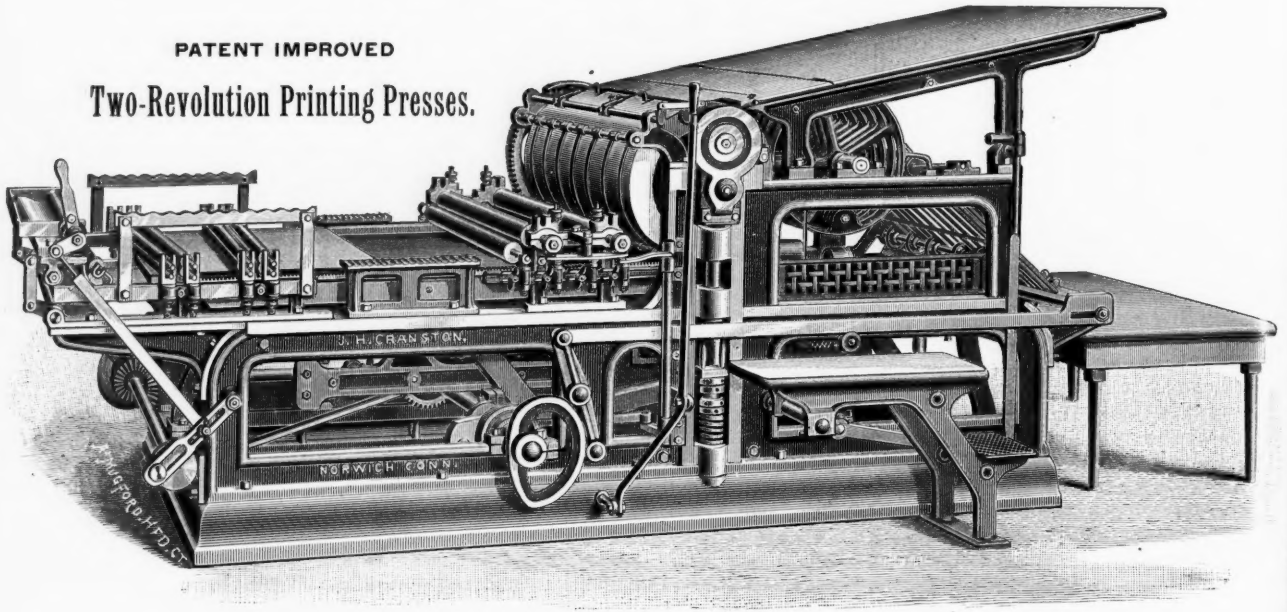
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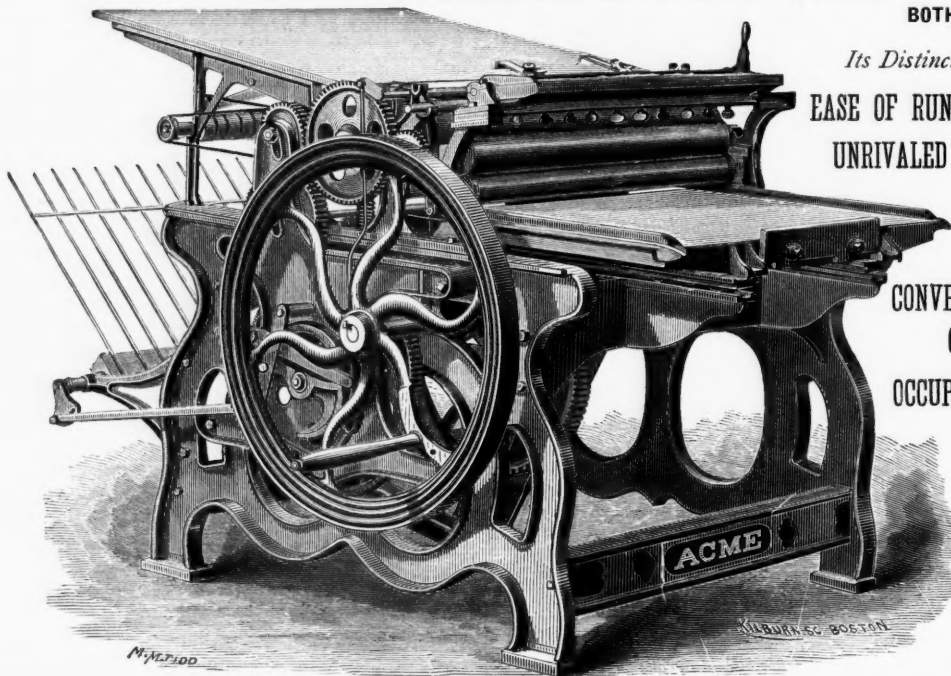
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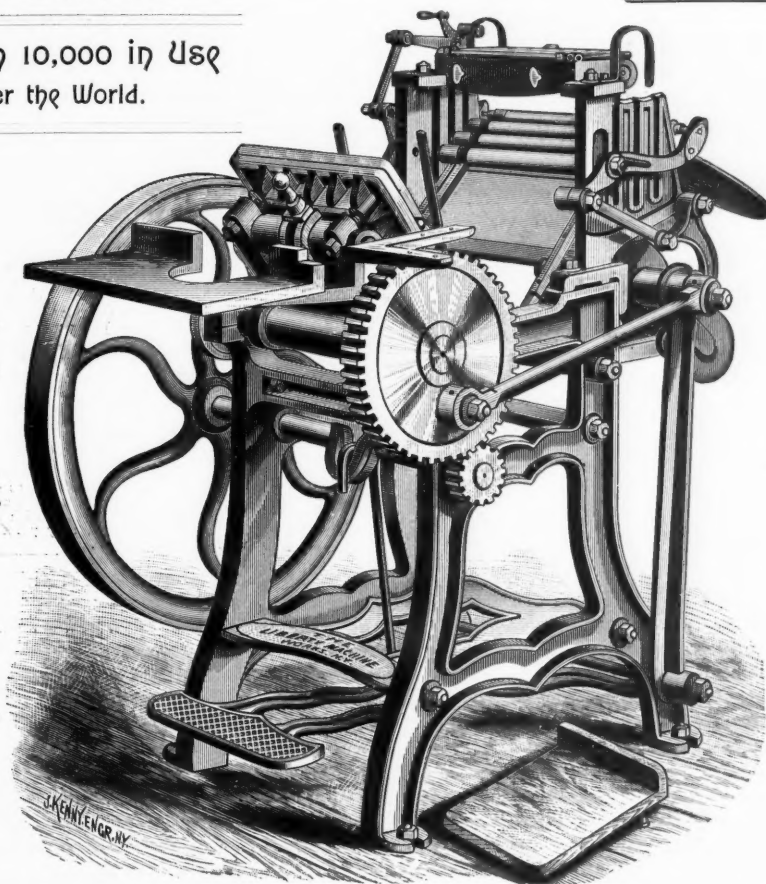
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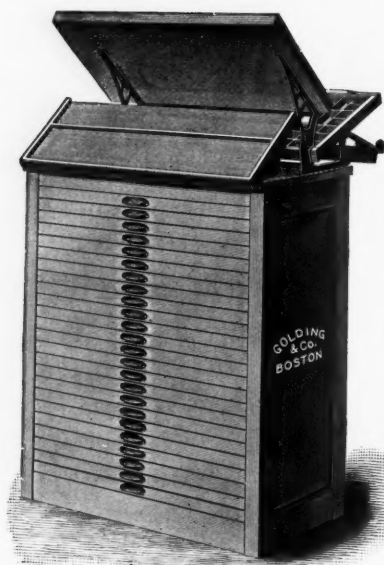
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